

Mr Wilson faces a Commons onslaught over jobless total

His announcement yesterday of a sharply increased unemployment figure in January brought attacks from both sides of the House on the Prime Minister. Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, said the seasonally adjusted total, excluding school-leavers and adult students, rose by 40,900 to 1,159,000, or 5.1 per cent of Britain's work force. The crude all-in total of unemployed rose by 218,911 to 1,430,369, or 6.1 per cent of the work force.

5.1% are out of work

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Our 'party of unemployment'

about the deep world recession, the comparable unemployment position in other advanced countries of the West, and how the rot had begun under the last Tory Administration, they were trapped at every turn. Mr Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, told Mr Wilson that trying to seek solutions in the past was like looking for a needle in a haystack. He said the fact that the capitalist system in Western Europe was collapsing was no answer for a socialist government that ought to be putting socialist policies into effect, including import controls, control over the export of capital, and general nationalisation. Mr Norman Ashton, of the Tribune group, appealed to the Prime Minister to understand that there was a feeling in the Labour Party that the Government was misgiving and dissembling. Mr Wilson and Mr Foot agreed that the figures were serious, appalling. Mr Heffer, from the Liberal benches, told the Prime Minister that it was time to stop talking about the Labour Party and to get on with the job of the Government. Mr Wilson pleaded in vain that he was not trying to dodge responsibility; sometimes, he said, he had to defend himself against attacks.

Speaker to retire on February 3

By Michael Hatfield Political Staff
Mr Selwyn Lloyd, the Speaker, who has presided over the House of Commons for 13 years, told the Commons yesterday that he intends to retire on February 3. "As he has survived at the top longer than anyone else in the House," his constituency, Mr Lloyd said, was "the only one among the 52 in which the Speaker has been one of the victims in Mr Harold Macmillan's so-called 'night of the long knives' in 1963." Believing that he had been ably treated, Mr Lloyd was expected to be filled by Mr Oscar Morgan, a Conservative deputy Speaker. The other deputy is Sir Myer Galpern (Labour MP for Glasgow, South-West) and the vacancy for the deputy is likely to be filled by a Conservative MP, Mr George Thomas, Labour MP for Cardiff, West, a Deputy Speaker.

tariff dropped

ty Council prepares to ask averaging 10 per cent, the abandoned plans to re-impose tariffs to make power small consumers. The card is also preparing for once its price freeze is next month. Page 23

price war

um has joined the petrol following Esso's example reductions of 7p a gallon in the North and North. Page 23

students

10 overseas students were in 1973-74, compared 100 25 years ago. Their to Britain is emphasized mil report on the eve of. Page 4

'clashes' jibe

gency dismissed Mrs on expansionist Soviet t on "shop-worn hes". Page 10

Major Carvalho held in Portugal

Major Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho, who formerly commanded the Portuguese security forces, has been arrested and named as a leader of the abortive left-wing military uprising on November 25. The Communist Party was also implicated, according to an official report. Page 10

US fears on Angola

America believes the Western-backed forces in Angola face imminent defeat. A senior official in the aircraft taking Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, in Moscow for arms talks said a visit to Washington by Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, could be jeopardized. Page 10

Horses by the metre

A Commons select committee criticized the Minister of Agriculture and the Scottish Secretary for making unexpected use of powers conferred by statute in amending horse-breeding rules so that metric measurements become compulsory on forms for stallion licences. Page 2

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Two Christian towns fall in Lebanese war of vengeance

From Paul Martin Beirut, Jan 20
Palestinian and Lebanese Muslim armies overran two Christian towns south of Beirut today and took control of much of the Bekaa valley, enclosing the Christians in their narrow coastal enclave.

With the entry of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) into the Bekaa, the Muslim offensive surged ahead, causing Mr Cassille Chamoun, one of the three main Christian leaders, to plead for outside intervention.

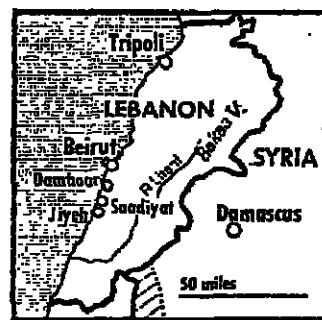
About 5,000 men, women and children fled in panic from the fallen Christian towns of Damour and Jbeil to Saadiah, a coastal village which has also come under siege. The Lebanese Army have begun to lift them to safety by helicopter.

Muslims had vowed to take revenge for the capture of the

Karantina slum area of Beirut and the wholesale deportation of its inhabitants by the Christians.

Both sides flung themselves today into the countryside communal war with a new degree of hatred. Much of this was fired by stories of mass killings after the fall of Karantina. Vans with loudspeakers blared Muslim boasts of Beirut describing atrocities and gunmen set up flying barricades throughout residential areas, dragging Christians from cars. At least 22 Christians were shot and 22 kidnapped.

In the campaign in the Bekaa valley and further north in the remote Akkar region, the Palestinians and thousands of Shia Muslim warriors have laid siege to isolated Christian villages. The villages were subjected today to day-long barrages of mortar, recoilless rifle and rocket fire as the Muslims tried



to subdue them. It was not known tonight how many of the villages had fallen.

All contact between the capital and this predominantly Muslim region of the country has been lost since the latest Muslim assault began. However, it is understood that, for all practical purposes, it has been brought under Muslim control, particularly as all

supply lines to the Christians have been cut.

Even before the Muslim attack was launched, thousands of Christians, mostly old men and women and children, fled across the border to Syria. This left behind mostly able bodied men to shoulder arms.

Although the initial fear of Syrian and Israeli military intervention has receded slightly, the crisis in the country has now assumed such proportions that outside powers could be dragged in with little warning. The immediate question is whether the Syrians will be able to impose their peace plan in the face of the deeper encroachment by the right-wing Christian leadership.

General Hikmat Chehab, the Syrian chief of staff, is due here from Damascus tomorrow and the fate of efforts to halt the slide into a deeper crisis will depend on his success in

arranging a ceasefire. Should this happen, then Mr Rashid Karami would be asked to come back to fill the dangerous political vacuum left by his resignation as Prime Minister.

Clearly, the Syrians are hoping that the Palestinian commitment to the Muslim offensive will bring the defiant Christian right to the conference table. On the military level it has faced the Christians with a new and more formidable force to be reckoned with, and, politically, has given the Muslims and Palestinians additional cards to play.

However, there are negative aspects, which could upset the Syrian plan and create a new situation beyond their control. Among these is the militance which the loss of the Bekaa Christian towns and the siege of Christian settlements in the Bekaa valley has begun to

Continued on page 10, col 6



Concorde's maiden flight: British Airways and Air France introduce the supersonic era of civil aviation this morning when they start passenger services with the Anglo-French Concorde airliner to Bahrain and Rio de Janeiro respectively.

The British Airways Concorde will take four hours 15 minutes to reach Bahrain, compared with the six and a half hours taken by subsonic airliners. Flight time to South America will be just under six hours, compared with nearly 12 hours.

Protesters are expected to be at Heathrow airport, London, demonstrating against the aircraft's noise when Concorde takes off, an event timed to coincide with the Air France departure from Charles de Gaulle airport, Paris.

In command of the British Airways Concorde will be Captain Norman Todd, aged 51 (shown above with his crew for the flight). His co-pilot will be Captain Brian Calvert.

A Super VC10, converted to first-class

only accommodation, will be standing by this morning to take the passengers to Bahrain if for some reason Concorde is unable to take off.

The Conservative-controlled council of the London Borough of Kingston upon Thames will debate on February 10 a motion censuring the Bishop of Kingston, Thomas, the Right Rev Hugh Montefiore, for his recent criticisms in New York of Concorde's noise.

Shape of things to come and Diary, page 16

Double blow to steel cuts plan

The British Steel Corporation's plan to cut its wage bill suffered a double blow yesterday when the two big unions in the industry found a provisional agreement on the measures unsatisfactory.

The largest union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, rewrote to their own liking a statement on cuts drawn up after talks 10 days ago, and the Transport and General Workers' Union threw out the entire package. Leaders of 30,000 craftsmen have already done so.

The national executive of the confederation recast the three-page document, shifting the burden of responsibility for pay bill cuts from national to local level, insisting that BSC management should seek and get shop-floor approval before implementing any manpower economies.

The confederation will seek wider trade union approval of its counter-proposals at a meeting of the TUC steel industry committee in two days' time, but yesterday's outright condemnation of the provisional agreement by 60 TGWU steel industry officials and shop stewards in Cardiff make the prospect of a compromise at Thursday's joint talks with the corporation even more remote.

The TGWU conference unanimously adopted a six-point resolution rejecting the provisional agreement, and demanding official backing for any industrial backing mounted in support of local agreements on premium shift working.

Nato praise for British move in cod dispute

From Michael Hornsby Brussels, Jan 20

Britain's decision to withdraw its warships from the disputed waters off Iceland and invite Mr Hallgrímsson, the Icelandic Prime Minister, to London for talks aimed at ending the cod war, was warmly welcomed today at a special session of the North Atlantic Council, Nato's top political body.

The council said afterwards that it "fully approved of the solution obtained and thanked the two governments concerned, particularly the United Kingdom."

The singling-out of Britain for special thanks was considered unusual in the light of the carefully neutral position which Nato has hitherto maintained on the dispute between the two sides.

The ultimatum arrived just as Dr Luns, Nato Secretary-General, was about to brief Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, on the results of his mediation last week in Reykjavik. Dr Luns said last night that the ultimatum was "totally contrary to the expectations" he had brought back.

At today's meeting of the council, attended by Nato ambassadors, Mr Tomas Tomasson, the Icelandic representative, made it clear that Britain's decision had removed any need for reconsideration of Nato membership.

Our Defence Correspondent writes: The frigates Buchanane, Naiaid and Falmouth, with their supply vessel Olwen, and the naval tug Roldick, slipped quietly out of the fishing grounds at dawn to take up new positions in designated sea corridors, four hours' sailing time away from the trawler fleet.

But Mr Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, confirmed in the House of Commons that the frigates would return if harassment by the Icelandic gunboats was resumed.

The British Government, he said, was ready to negotiate an agreement which would recognize Iceland's special dependence on fishing and the need to take adequate measures to conserve cod stocks, while taking full account of the importance of the fishing industry to the livelihood of British communities.

Mr Hallgrímsson himself was reported to have said in Reykjavik that he expected Icelandic laws would be upheld in the dispute zone, which was taken by observers to mean that harassment of the British trawlers would continue. But he said that relations would not now be broken off.

Trawlers must go to Mr Nils Sigurdsson, Iceland's Ambassador in London, said he hoped Mr Hallgrímsson would meet Mr Wilson in London within a week. But he added: "The only way trawlers can avoid harassment is to leave the fishing grounds."

Trawlermen's fears, page 8
Parliamentary report, page 14

EEC move to bring in potatoes

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, Jan 20

The EEC ministers of agriculture at their session in Brussels today agreed to lift temporarily import duties on old potatoes from non-member countries. The move is designed to help to alleviate the Community's potato shortage which has led to exceptionally high prices.

British officials hope that the suspension of the 14.4 per cent tariffs for Britain and 18 per cent for most of the rest of the Community will encourage age exports from such countries as Poland. But because British potato controls prevent imports of Polish produce, the direct impact will be slight for British housewives.

Refusal to peg prices, page 6

Concorde's first scheduled commercial flight takes place today

The following advertisers appear in the pages of The Times on this historic occasion:

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THE TIMES

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January 21, 1976. Concorde makes history's 1st commercial supersonic flight.



Concorde  A new world of flying.
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HOME NEWS

More students from abroad reported on eve of Lords debate

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The number of overseas students studying in Britain increased from about 10,000 25 years ago to 95,000 in 1973-74, according to the annual report of the British Council, published today.

The council said yesterday that in the long term the students were of great value to the country economically and in many other ways.

The House of Lords debates fees for such students tonight amid reports that the Government is considering a means test for them as part of a plan to increase fees and cut subsidies for wealthy foreigners at universities and colleges.

It is unlikely that any firm announcement will be made in the debate by Lord Crowther-Hunt, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, although it is understood that a big increase in fees for foreign students beginning their studies in September, 1977, is almost certain.

Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced, before Christmas, increases of nearly a third in tuition fees for both home and foreign students at universities and colleges as from September this year.

His department is still considering an interim report by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and the University Grants Committee. A joint

working party estimated that overseas students were costing the country £50m a year but gave a warning that steep increases in fees might lead to retaliatory measures against British students overseas.

Mr Lyndon Jones, Principal of South West London College, and Mr S. E. Bird, dean of its faculty of accountancy, argue that increased fees might place a greater burden on the ratepayer.

In the latest issue of *Education and Training* they say that overseas students are divided between those on advanced and those on lower level courses. A large number of foreigners follow advanced courses financed out of central government funds, and the cost does not fall directly on the ratepayer.

The lower level studies are in part funded by the local ratepayer but there is a substantial rate-support grant paid by the Treasury.

The writers continue: "If the number of overseas students following advanced courses in, say, the London area was reduced there would be an increase in the rates paid by Londoners as a result of the reduction in fees income. This might be very marginal in the London area but could be critical in a small authority."

British Council annual report, (Stationery Office, 50p).
Education and Training (A.B.E. Publications, 10 Dreden, Gnam, 119 Oxford St. London, W1R 1PA. Annual subscription £10).

Playgroups' use of spare classrooms urged

Spare classrooms in infants' school could be used for children from private playgroups, Miss Lestor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science, suggested yesterday.

Opening a new primary school in the London borough of Hillingdon, she said that many authorities with falling primary school rolls must be finding that they had spare accommodation.

"It is likely in the present financial climate that they will sometimes feel unable to adapt such accommodation and staff it for nursery education. But they might consider whether, rather than let classrooms stand empty, they could be used to benefit pre-school children in any other way: perhaps most simply by making the space available to the local playgroup movement."

Anti-corporal punishment Bill is rejected

The Commons yesterday refused, by 151 votes to 120, a majority of 61, to give leave to bring in a Bill to abolish corporal punishment in schools.

Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for Stroud, West, asking for leave under the 10-minute rule procedure to bring in his Education (Abolition of Corporal Punishment) Bill, told MPs that corporal punishment in schools was one of the last vestiges of legalized formal violence alive in society.

Mr Patrick Cormack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire, South-West, opposing the Bill, suggested that Mr Canavan's proposals should be thrown out as the ludicrous set of specious do-gooding nonsense that they were. One of the reasons for the high level of illiteracy was the lack of discipline.
Parliamentary report, page 15.

Psychiatric hospital did not report absentee

Ian Dunlop, a former Broadmoor patient who disappeared from a psychiatric hospital, had been described by the Home Office as a patient who did not need to be kept in a secure institution. Even when he absconded from Fairmile Hospital, Chislehurst, Berkshire, instructions that any absence should be reported were ignored.

The facts are given in the report of an inquiry by the Berkshire Area Health Authority into the case. Mr Dunlop was sentenced at Oxford last November to life imprisonment for sexual offences against boys.

He was transferred from Broadmoor to Fairmile in May, 1973. After four months "careful supervision and assessment" he was allowed to begin work outside the hospital as a plumber and was given a weekend leave, the report says.

On one occasion during the next 12 months he did not return from leave, and the matter was reported to the police, but afterwards he went back. Some time later a complaint was made to the hospital that he was paying "abnormal attention to the small son of someone he visited. His denial of the allegation was accepted by the doctor dealing with him, and by the Home Office.

In May, 1975, the father of a Reading family twice telephoned the hospital expressing concern about Mr Dunlop, who was recalled from a weekend in Dorset. It was then learnt, the report says, that on three days in May and June, 1975, Mr Dunlop had committed offences against boys while away from the hospital on leave.

In June Mr Dunlop was again allowed to go on leave to Dorset. He committed an offence in Blackpool, and failed to return to Fairmile. Two days after he had been due to return the responsible medical officer was told of Mr Dunlop's absence, but "in view of Mr Dunlop's pending conditional discharge no further action was taken that day". The next day the police were finally told of his disappearance.

The report says: "It has to be recognized that Fairmile Hospital is not, nor is it meant to be, a 'secure' institution. The Home Office had made clear that security arrangements were not necessary in Mr Dunlop's case. But it adds that in deciding not to report his absence at once the responsible medical officer contravened conditions laid down by the Home Office.



Mr John Stilling cleaning one of the bells of Big Ben yesterday. The chimes resume tomorrow.

'Sunday Times' wins award for campaign

The *Sunday Times* won the campaign of the year prize in the Granada Television's *What the Papers Say* awards yesterday for its efforts that resulted in the publication of extracts from the Crossman diaries.

The newspaper was praised for its "guile, daring editorial judgment and a great deal of plain cheek to outwit efforts from those on high to get parts of the diary suppressed".

The awards were presented at the Savoy Hotel in London. Mr Cyril Byrne, junior, a photographer of *The Irish Press*, won the scoop of the year award for his enterprise during the Monasterevin siege.

For 30 hours he lay in a confined space in the adjoining house noting down what was said between Dr Herrema, the Dutch businessman, and his captors.

There was no newspaper of the year award, because the programme did not think that any one newspaper was pre-eminent. Mr Colin Welch, who started the Peter Simple column in *The Daily Telegraph* and is now deputy editor was named journalist of the year for "a brilliant year's work in a career of brilliance". Mr John Edwards, of the *Daily Mail*, won the reporter of the year award, and Mr Jon Akass, of *The Sun*, the columnist of the year award.

Police find black faces harder to identify

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The police are markedly worse at identifying black faces than white ones, according to research reported by two psychologists in *Psychology Today*.

Twenty-eight white police officers in a city with a large immigrant population were tested with photographs of black children and white ones. On any one trial the volunteers could make a maximum of 16 possible errors. The average number made by the police over photographs of blacks was 3.87 and over whites 1.85.

The authors of the article, Michael Billig and David Milner,

say that on the basis of the results there are no grounds for thinking that policemen accustomed to the black community are better at recognizing black faces. Officers with experience of the blacks still made far more errors over the black faces than they did over the white.

Overall, the police responses were very similar to those of white apprentices and students tested by the authors in pilot studies. The only difference was that the police were slightly better than the apprentices (but not the students) at recognizing the white faces.

On average the police did not make any more or fewer errors

over the black faces than did either students or apprentices. Christopher Macy, editor of *Psychology Today*, comments: "When an officer is out looking for the boy he saw in a street fight half an hour ago and picks the wrong one, or when a couple of policemen wade into a crowd of blacks and arrest one or two apparently at random, it is not because they are out to persecute immigrants, or because they are incompetent; it is because it is the best they can do. And in this the police are no worse than the rest of us."

He calls for a training programme to help the police to improve their perception.

White elephants on TV upset RSPCA

The showing of three white elephants on television was criticized by the RSPCA yesterday. They had been painted for an advertisement for a Birmingham bedding manufacturer.

Mr William Jordan, the RSPCA's deputy chief veterinary officer, wrote to Cogent Elliott, the advertising agency, of Solihull, demanding an explanation. Cogent Elliott said it went to much trouble in the matter. The paint was a non-toxic powder type.

Majority against political strikes, survey shows

Trade unionists, Labour Party supporters and most members of the public firmly oppose political strikes, according to a National Opinion Polls survey.

Aims for Freedom and Enterprise, on whose behalf the survey was conducted, said in a pamphlet published yesterday: "The message is clear. Any future government standing up to defend laws passed by constitutional procedures is likely to have the public solidly behind it."

The pamphlet, *Public's Message: We Back the Constitution*, is based on the survey, which found that only one trade unionist in five would agree with strikes aimed at changing a law.

"Obviously, when Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said—after the House of Lords had maulled the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill—that the unions might retaliate with industrial action he was out of step with the mood of the majority in this country."

Ships captain admits he was unfit to navigate

From Our Correspondent Southend

Robert Edwards, aged captain of a cargo ship, pleaded guilty at Southend Magistrates Court yesterday to navigating the vessel in the Thames estuary while unfit to do so through drink. Mr Edwards, of Kelston Road, Cornhill Quay, Chiswick, was fined a maximum of £50 with 125 shillings.

Mr Leslie Fieldsend, for the police, said the Kathryn S. tons, was registered in Panama and the captain therefore escaped the stringent provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, which applied to foreign vessels if they carried passengers. When one considered the penalties to which motorists are liable for similar offences, perhaps calls for some "revision".

Councilors told to repay cash

A group of Nottingham councilors have had to pay some of the attendance allowances they have been claiming improperly from more than one council on the same day was disclosed yesterday. There will be no prosecutions.

Eighteen of the 90 members of Nottinghamshire County Council also serve on district councils. About half of it is believed, have been making improper claims for attendance allowances. No individual amount exceeds £40.

Court further in arrears

Judge Sutcliffe, QC, in a case at the Central Criminal Court in which three London men face theft charges, said he was appalled that one of charges referred to stealing milk bottle.

"This court is getting fun and further into arrears because cases that could be tried here are coming here. We are now going to waste 10 days on a magistrates case when these courts are a year behind."

Girl on fire charge

A girl aged 14, a man aged 33 and a girl of 17 were charged at Southampton Magistrates Court yesterday of setting a house in Dumond 3, Bittern Park, Southampton, recklessly endangering the life of the couple who live in it.

You could almost call it the Alcan Concorde.

To build an aircraft such as Concorde required high technology materials—so it was hardly surprising that the British Aircraft Corporation and Aerospatiale called in Alcan. After all, Alcan, Britain's leading aluminium company, had just what was needed: expertise, research facilities and production capability. And they delivered the goods in

no uncertain style—an aluminium alloy that was stronger and superior to any they had ever manufactured before. This, plus a wealth of experience gained as a result of decades of applied research and development for the aerospace industry.

So, although it's not called the Alcan Concorde there are good reasons why it could be.



Where you'll find Alcan aluminium in Concorde

- Forward fuselage, forward nose, rear fuselage, droop nose, rudder, fin, air intake, engine bay nacelles.
- Centre-wing, forward wing, outer wing, intermediate fuselage.

The people who tried to stop Concorde didn't think of this.

One of the biggest problems with Concorde was not how to get it going but how to stop it.

185 tons at 250 mph takes a lot of stopping.

Conventional multi-disc steel brakes are fine for conventional aircraft but on Concorde the problem was to design a brake that would withstand the tremendous heat generated and still keep within the size and weight limitations demanded by the aircraft's designers.

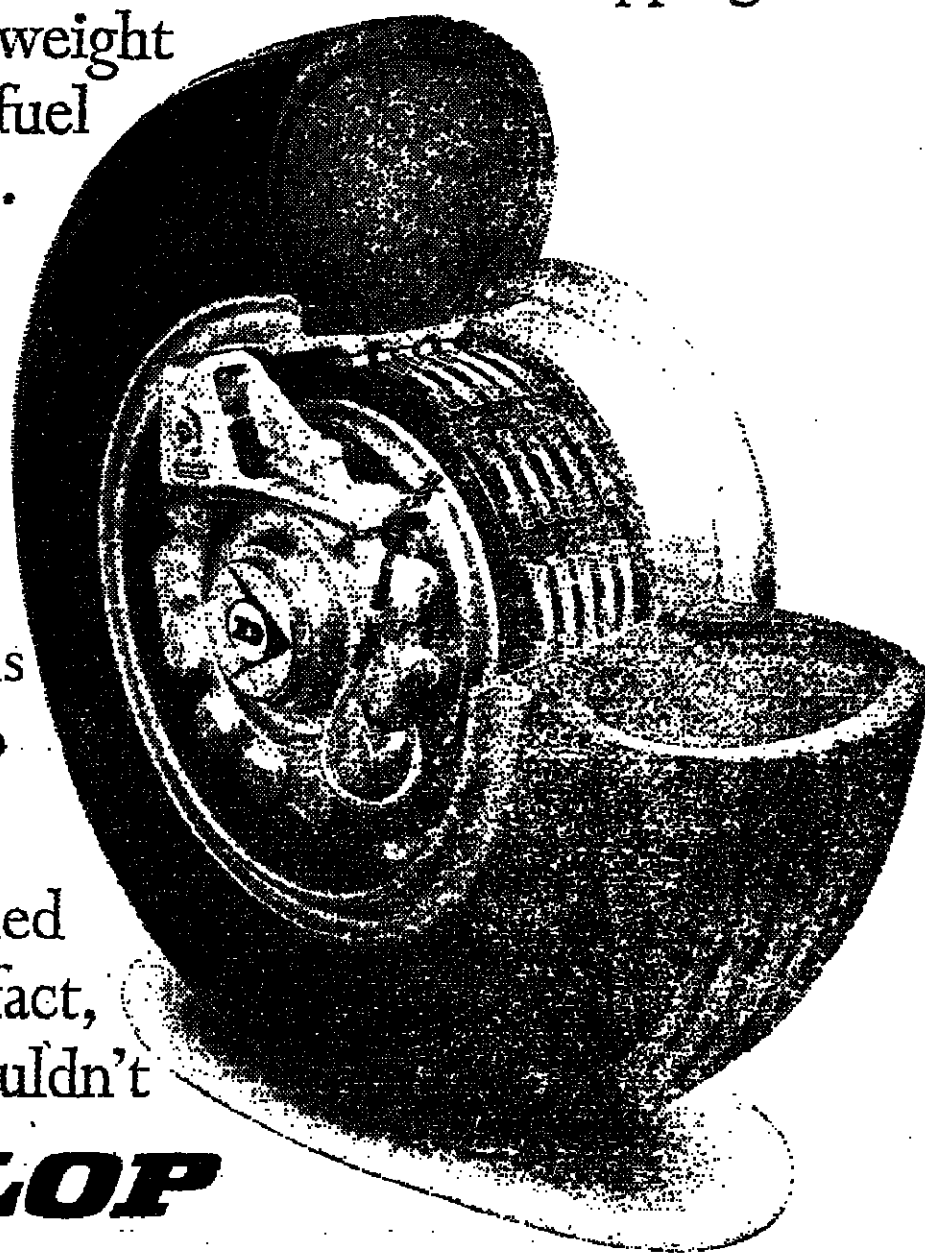
After 7 years of development, Dunlop was the only company to come up with the right answer—a carbon/carbon composite with twice the stopping power and half the weight of steel brakes. The weight saving (equivalent to 8 passengers) means more fuel can be carried, giving Concorde a greater range.

The new composite is so durable that the continuous testing to date has so far failed to burn out a single brake.

In addition to the brakes, Dunlop also produce most of the rubber seals used in Concorde. No small achievement when the seals have to withstand temperatures from -65°C to 150°C and pressures of 4,000 p.s.i.

Top specialist firms around the world tried to stop Concorde. Only Dunlop succeeded. In fact, if it wasn't for the Dunlop brake, Concorde wouldn't be able to take off today.

 **DUNLOP**



ADVERTISER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

World's first
supersonic
passenger
service

British airways ANNOUNCE

Wednesday, 21st January, 1976



Start of the Supersonic Era

THE FUTURE BEGINS TODAY

Announce Reporter

BRITISH AIRWAYS introduces a new era in aviation this morning with the start of services for fare-paying passengers in the supersonic Concorde.

Leaving off at 11.30am from London's Heathrow Airport, the airliner which cruises at 1,350 mph streaks over the 3,500 miles to Bahrain at least four hours quicker than the fastest subsonic jet — in less than an hour of subsonic flight across the continent of Europe.

Businessmen in the world's major financial, industrial and commercial centres, are already viewing Concorde as an important new business tool.

Many of them are booking seats on the twice-weekly British Airways services to Bahrain, with its convenient connections to the Gulf.

Prestige flights

Departures from Heathrow have been timed to coincide with incoming flights from many of the big cities in Europe and the USA. Taking the British Airways Concorde from Heathrow, at a cost of just £45 more than a normal one-way first-class fare, they will arrive at destinations in the Gulf sooner than if they had travelled direct by subsonic jet.

Concorde will help the world business community to better use of their time, getting to their destinations fresher and more alert, while giving their company a prestige which no other form of travel can match.

Concorde climbs away from the Heathrow runway on its first scheduled service in the new supersonic era. This will be the culmination of 20 years of planning by the British aircraft industry.

As early as November 1956 that a Government committee first met to consider the feasibility of an airliner which would carry passengers in comfort at speeds up to 3,000 miles an hour.

Years later, Britain and France signed an agreement to design, develop and manufacture such an aircraft.

5,500 hours

The first flight took place on March 2, 1969, and by the time it enters service, the Concorde will be the most advanced airliner in the history of aviation.

It received its type certificate from the Civil Aviation Authority in December, 1975, and has had a total of more than 5,500 hours — of which over 1,000 were at supersonic speeds.

British Airways has been closely associated with the development of the Concorde for many years. Indeed, it began its examination of supersonic aviation as far back as 1958.

Every detail has been worked out so that a Concorde flight will be so quick and effortless, both in the air and on the ground, that no businessman who has experience will want to fly any other way.



Symbol of progress

CONCORDE is an amazing aircraft. It is the world's first supersonic passenger jet. It is the symbol of progress. It is the future of aviation. It is the Concorde. It is the world's first supersonic passenger jet. It is the symbol of progress. It is the future of aviation. It is the Concorde.

Today's menu

FIVE YEARS of planning by British Airways' cabin services department have gone into making each flight in Concorde a gourmet special experience. Today's lunch menu, for instance, offers canapés, smoked salmon, breast of duck, bigarade, or fillet of steak with caviar de Paris; butters, fresh strawberries, with double cream; cheese, coffee, petit fours — and a choice of three excellent wines. The galleys are built in a new lightweight material, and their equipment is controlled by sophisticated electronics to ensure the meals are perfect.



UNIFORMS for the Concorde cabin crew have been specially designed by Hardy Amies. They are fashioned in Dacron polyester, and can be adapted quickly and easily to changes of climate. Stewards and stewardesses choose from a variety of garments in two colours, pale blue and navy blue, wearing whichever combination suits them best at any particular time.

The crew who will make history

THE MAN who will mark up a notable aviation "first" today by being in command of the first supersonic passenger service is a 51-year-old Londoner, Captain Norman Todd — who has already flown over 100,000 miles in the Concorde.

Captain Todd joined the airline in 1946 and since then has flown a wide range of aircraft, including Constellations, Stratocruisers, VC10s, Boeing 707s and 747s.

Another notable first was when he made the initial transatlantic flight in a VC10.

His association with Concorde goes back to 1974 when he was appointed flight training manager.

Captain Todd lives at Wallon-on-Thames, Surrey. He has a wife and two daughters, one of whom, Deborah, aged 21, is a British Airways stewardess on 747s.

His co-pilot on this historic occasion will be Captain Brian Calvert, Concorde Flight Manager Technical, while Senior Engineer Officer John Liddard will complete the flight-deck crew.

Captain Calvert said in a recent talk: "Concorde is the shape it is because it flies at twice the speed of sound — Mach 2 — two-and-a-half times the speed of other jets — twenty miles a minute in the cruise."

"Precision in the manufacture is the key. Precision in detail. It is a very special aircraft built for a special purpose — speed."

Doctor's orders

TRAVEL by Concorde could be "just what the doctor ordered" for the busy and stress-prone executive.

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WEST EUROPE

Direct elections seen as starting point for European identity

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 20.

M. Georges Spenale, a member of the French Socialist Party executive and president of the European Parliament, said today that direct elections to the Parliament would spell the "irruption of peoples into the life of the Community".

He told a press luncheon in Paris: "The people have been kept in a kind of quarantine and they have repaid the Community in kind. But things are changing. A pattern of European political parties is evolving. Parties are getting together and studying common programmes at a European level. The elections will be the starting point of a real European public opinion—and of a European people."

The principle of direct elections to the European Parliament was agreed at the EEC summit conference in Rome last year, though two member countries asked for delays.

M. Spenale said only technical problems remained to be resolved. They were a minimum level of representation and the application of uniform procedures for voting in all member countries. The European Parliament had tried to be moderate and had fixed the minimum representation of a member country at six. But there were differences between those who wanted the principle of proportional representation to be modified, to maintain the advantages they had before, and those who insisted on strict proportionality.

Ultimately, there would have to be uniform voting procedures in all member countries, but for the first elections, each country would decide its own. There was, for instance, the question of voting rights for two million Italian workers in West Germany.

Commenting on the Tindemans report on European unity, M. Spenale said most matters affecting the daily life of the ordinary citizen would remain outside the jurisdiction of the Community. But where there was interdependence, in diplomacy or economic cooperation for instance, powers should be exercised in common.

Defence was a sensitive issue, but there could be regular exchanges of views and a harmonization of policies on arms production.

M. Spenale had some misgivings about the institutional recommendations in the Tindemans report, which had suggested increasing the powers of the European Council but had made no proposals regarding the legislative powers of the European Parliament.

European Socialists felt that there was a trend in the report away from the Parliament towards a reinforcement of the executive. He expressed the view that there was a disquieting aspect to the monetary "snake", which links several of stronger European currencies. It meant that in effect there was greater solidarity between some countries in the Community and others outside it than between all nine member countries.

EEC foreign ministers argue about Spain

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 20

EEC foreign ministers argued vigorously but inconclusively in Brussels today about whether to resume the trade negotiations with Spain which were broken off last year in protest against the execution of Basque militants by General Franco's Government.

France and West Germany pressed for a clear statement recognizing that there was no longer any obstacle to a resumption of the trade talks, while Britain and Denmark argued that no decision should be taken until the intentions of the Government of King Juan Carlos were clear.

In the end, the ministers attempted to paper over their differences with a characteristically Delphic declaration that "the present situation no longer prohibits the renewal of contacts with Spain concerning the negotiations which were interrupted last October". They will discuss the matter again next month.

There was general agreement that there could be no question of entertaining a Spanish application for EEC membership until, in Mr. Callaghan's words, Spain was "well down the road towards a pluralistic democracy".

In contrast to their disagreements over Spain, the foreign ministers were able to approve a long-awaited mandate for the opening of negotiations with Portugal designed to improve the free trade agreement which has existed with Lisbon since the beginning of 1973.



General Sir Harry Tuohy, Commander-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine, and Air Marshal Sir Nigel Maynard, Commander-in-Chief, RAF Germany, with their wives take leave of their commands at Nato Joint Headquarters in Rheindahlen, West Germany.

Bonn fear of Warsaw Pact surprise attack

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Jan 20

Overwhelmingly superior Warsaw Pact forces, trained and deployed for a mass surprise offensive, face Nato formations in central Europe which must rely on nuclear deterrence because they cannot retreat, the latest West German White Book on defence concludes today.

The Bonn Defence Ministry produces its White Book every two years. The new one, presented to Parliament today, varies markedly from its four predecessors.

Instead of the usual cursory review of the political framework in which the Bundeswehr

(federal armed forces) must operate, the opening third of the report's 200-odd pages is devoted to a sober review of the confrontation between Nato and the Warsaw Pact in the widest strategic, political and economic context.

It accuses the Soviet Union and its tightly controlled allies of minimizing their populations from the kindergarten upwards. So-called "socialist defence education" instils children with hate, a practice "hostile to defence and a hazard to peace".

Communist strength on the ground, in the air and at sea continues to expand, widening the gap between the Warsaw Pact forces and Nato. "The

striking power is being boosted so that strong, operationally ready forces can exploit the element of surprise, and, by means of an operational breakthrough, can quickly create situations in which the initial use of nuclear weapons by the defender would occur at too late a stage."

The Soviet strategic assumption was that only offensive tactics led to victory. "The command doctrines and the strength, order of battle and training of the Warsaw Pact forces are of an offensive nature."

"The superiority of its conventional forces enables the Warsaw Pact to launch a major

aggression on Western Europe after a brief preparation period, even without nuclear weapons."

A surprise attack could even grow out of routine manoeuvres. The structural complexity of Western European Nato countries, and their relative lack of territory, meant they had to halt an advance as soon as possible. This was especially true of West Germany, which would be in the front line. Hence the doctrine of "flexible response" by Nato, which, the White Book makes clear, West Germany totally supports.

Nato's conventional forces had to be maintained at a credible level to keep their deterrent value.

Trawlermen fear for the future as Navy goes

By Michael Hornsby

For British trawlermen who watched the Royal Navy ships withdraw from Iceland, the gloomy first light yesterday, the north Atlantic never again be as green as bountiful.

Fishermen accept that despite the success of the defence operation during the nine-week old cod war the frigates will be given way to the negotiators.

But they know that for the 1,250 tons of cod conceded to the British by the Icelandic Government at the former trawlers' scrap heap together with his crew of 21 and 160 jobs.

Only 100 trawlers now fish the disputed areas compared with 139 two years ago, and the British Trawlers Federation, Hull, believes that a settlement below 80,000 tons a year could sound the deathknell for the industry.

Mr. Bill Taylor, skipper of the Fleetwood trawler *Jacinta*, told me: "The men will see the negotiations go first, but if there's no agreement then without the Navy, it's finished."

The defence operation has been remarkably successful despite Royal Navy distance from a job which one officer likened to fighting a war without being allowed to use your weapons.

Catches during the cod war have been kept, in annual terms, nearly as high as the previous year's 120,000 tons. The Icelandic gunboats have penetrated the protective fishing "box" to cut trawlers' way only 15 times, the last time on January 3.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries defence tug *Lloydsman* will today join the rugged *Euromar* and *Statesman* on duty off Iceland, but the trawlers there hope they will not be needed.

Mr. Taylor said: "I think the gunboats will threaten the trawlers, but they will not harm us while negotiations take place. I think everything will calm down."

The cod itself may in any case have determined the immediate future of the fishing and defence arrangements. Skippers traditionally take their ship west of Iceland this month as the fishing grounds change, and the seasonal move means the trawling fleet will be mingling with 60 Icelandic fishing boats. The risk of collision involved in trying to operate defence box in such circumstances would be enormous.

Rostropovich wants to stay on in West

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 20

Mstislav Rostropovich, the Russian cellist and conductor, who has been living in the West since the summer of 1974, is to ask the Soviet authorities to prolong his visa until 1979.

Mr. Rostropovich came to the West because of the difficulties he and his wife, the singer Galina Vishnevskaya, encountered in their careers after he had befriended Aleksandre Solzhenitsyn, the writer.

He said in Paris: "We have signed contracts for the next two to three years because in the West everyone does this."

His visa and those of his wife and two daughters expire at the end of May.

Court begins to hear claims to Channel shelf

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Jan 20

A Franco-British arbitration court met for the first time today at the Palais Eynard here, in accordance with the agreement signed on July 10 last year.

It will arbitrate between Britain and the Channel Islands, on the one side and France in defining ownership of the continental shelf in the area of the English Channel and the Western Approaches with reference to the exploitation of any oil and mineral resources.

The court consists of a Briton, Sir Humphrey Waldo, of The Hague court and French, Finnish, American and Hungarian Judges and a Swiss registrar. The two parties today deposited written depositions.

Mediator in 'wine war' named

From David Cross
Brussels, Jan 20

Mr. Pierre Lardinois, the European Commissioner for Agriculture, was today entrusted with the delicate task of trying to mediate in the continuing Franco-Italian wine dispute.

This came after a private meeting between Italian and French ministers of agriculture in Brussels today and an unusually impassioned statement by M. Francois-Xavier Ortoli, the President of the European Commission.

Late last night M. Ortoli gave a warning that the so-called "wine war" was jeopardizing the EEC's credibility. Economic and monetary disputes produced only losers.

Ministers of agriculture of the Nine are holding a two-day session partly devoted to the

Community's annual price review. Today's Franco-Italian meeting was aimed at founding a basis for the resumption of negotiations. The Italians and the French agreed that the wine dispute was of prime political importance for their governments.

Over the past 18 months, the Community has made virtually no progress in its attempts to introduce a new wine marketing system. The new scheme would include such measures to combat the Community's chronic overproduction of cheap wine, as improved quality controls and steps to encourage the production of wines of a higher degree of excellence.

Since the French imposed a 12 per cent border tax on imports of Italian wine last autumn, the Italians have steadfastly refused to discuss any new scheme seriously. The

French have been equally intransigent, arguing that the border tax, which clearly infringes the Community's free trade rules, cannot be lifted until a new marketing system has been agreed.

Mr. Lardinois has made it clear that he does not expect a solution to the wine dispute to be easily found. Together with most of the rest of the Community he would like a new wine marketing system to be set up at the same time as higher farm prices which are to be introduced in the spring.

Only Herr Ertl, the West German Minister of Agriculture, appears to want to separate the two issues. He argued today that the Community would never meet its deadline of March 1 for the fixing of new farm prices if the ministers' efforts were diverted into resolving the wine dispute.

Angry Communist retort to M Mitterrand's claims

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Jan 20

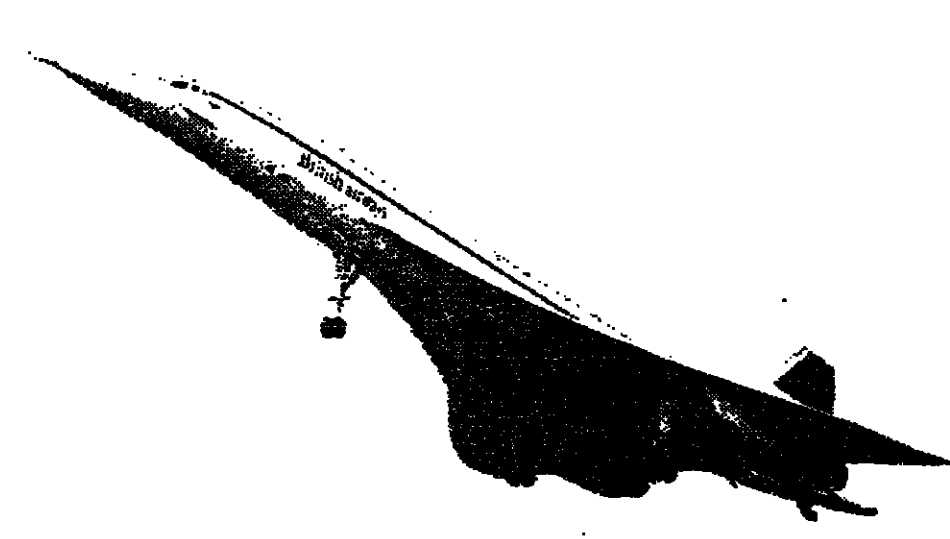
Only hours after M. Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, had defended his alliance with the Communist Party at the European socialist conference in Elsinore, M. Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, has publicly challenged his statement.

Interview by the French state radio last night, M. Marchais indignantly denied M. Mitterrand's claim that the growing popularity of the Socialists had been a decisive factor in the French Communists' swing from a Stalinist hard line in recent months. [The most striking example of this has been M. Marchais' proposal,

aimed for next month's Communist congress, to drop the Marxist concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat as outdated for France in 1976.]

M. Marchais said in his broadcast that it was "completely absurd" to say his party was changing its line for tactical considerations. It was the Socialists, and M. Mitterrand personally, who, whenever they had been in power, had sacrificed socialism for short-term electoral ends.

In an obvious attempt to assuage Communist sensibilities, a spokesman for M. Mitterrand today denied that at Elsinore he had speculated on the possible disintegration of the French Communist Party over the issue of class dictatorship.



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WEST EUROPE

Gen Carvalho arrested in Lisbon and named as a leader of military uprising on November 25

From Michael Knipe
Lisbon, Jan 20

Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who at one time commanded the powerful security force Copcon as a general, has been arrested. A preliminary report published today by the military commission of inquiry into the abortive left-wing military uprising on November 25, names the major as a primary figure and blames an alliance of communists, left-wing civilians and military sympathizers for the revolt.

The report specifically accuses the major of being responsible for the distribution of ammunition and weapons to rebel paratroopers who seized four Air Force bases. The order for the paratroopers to occupy the bases, it says, was given from Copcon by radio at 4 am. All the officers at Cop-

con, including General Carvalho, were aware of the gravity of the situation and the irregularities being committed.

Major Carvalho, who is aged 37, is a colourful, well-liked but politically unpredictable officer. He was the operational commander in the plot which overthrew Portugal's right-wing regime in April, 1974. He was subsequently appointed commander of Copcon, commander of the Lisbon military region and at one stage was a member of the supreme triumvirate of generals. He became a figurehead for the extreme left by advocating people's power on Cuban lines.

It was his ousting as military commander of Lisbon that precipitated the November 25 uprising. As a result of it, Copcon was disbanded and the general was demoted to major. Since then he has been living

quietly at his home on the outskirts of Lisbon.

He was informed by telephone of his impending arrest last night and soon afterwards was collected in a military car and driven to the Army high command headquarters. Later he was transferred to a military prison at Santarém. A spokesman for the Revolutionary Council said further arrests might be made.

At least 150 people, mostly military personnel, have been arrested and held without charge in connection with the uprising. The report says it was not in legal terms a rebellion, but rather a conspiracy to commit a crime against the internal security of the state. The aim was to gain control of the revolutionary Council by forcing out conservative Air Force members.

Leading article, page 17

Madrid strikebreakers given police protection

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Jan 20

An employee of the Chrysler car plant in Madrid is in hospital with multiple fractures of one arm and other injuries after being beaten up by strikers—one of several previously unreported examples of labour violence, including a kidnapping, characterizing the present industrial unrest.

Employees still working at the factory, where an estimated 12,000 are on strike, are returning home each day with police protection for fear of reprisals. Most firms in Madrid remain closed.

Police took up positions this afternoon near the Prime Minister's office in the centre of the capital to prepare for a demonstration called for tonight by the two Popular Front organizations, the Communist-backed Democratic Junta and the Socialist-inspired Platform of Democratic Convergence.

A police note published in all newspapers today made it clear that the demonstration could be the biggest to take place over the past two weeks. People were warned to stay away as the rally was a "clear attempt to disturb public order".

Five maintenance men at Chrysler, among them the injured man, were beaten up last night after they left the factory.

The kidnapping took place after an executive in Chrysler's special products division went with four colleagues to dine with Army officers and discuss the sale of goods. One parked his car outside the Army compound in the working class district of Carabanchel.

When he went to drive away, about eight men jumped on him and took him to a place where he was held blindfold for six hours while the gang tried to convince him that he should join the strike.

OVERSEAS

Dr Kissinger in Moscow for 'serious talks'

Moscow, Jan 20.—Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, arrived here today to seek a breakthrough in deadlocked arms talks. But a senior American official said that a pact was not assured.

"I have come here for serious talks and I would not have come if I did not think we could make progress," Dr Kissinger said upon arriving here. But a senior official on board the aircraft said there was no firm assurance of a breakthrough on an arms pact. He said the talks were now stalemated.

The official said the confrontation over Angola was serious and could torpedo an expected visit to Washington this spring by Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader. He said Dr Kissinger intended to warn Mr Brezhnev that if they failed to solve the Angolan problem, the crisis could wreck détente.

Dr Kissinger planned to spend three days in the Soviet Union holding talks with Mr Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders on the arms agreement.

The senior official predicted three possible outcomes to the talks: Continued stalemate, modest progress, or, most optimistically, agreement in principle which would prolong negotiations to follow.

The official's implicit threat that Mr Brezhnev's visit to Washington this year may be cancelled over Angola is the strongest yet from the American side. The meeting was supposed to have taken place last year, but the deadlock in the arms talks forced it to be postponed.

Earlier, the Soviet Union indicated it was unlikely to give a sympathetic hearing to Dr Kissinger if he argued for a joint approach on Angola.

Dr Kissinger was met at Vnukovo airport, Moscow, by Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, was also there to welcome him.—UPI and Reuters.

US believes Angolan anti-Marxists are likely to be defeated

Copenhagen, Jan 20.—The United States believes the American-backed forces in Angola are heading for almost certain defeat, American officials said today.

But the officials, accompanying Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, to Moscow for arms talks, said the United States was not yet reconciled to the idea of that defeat.

In view of the United States Senate's refusal to approve funds for the National Liberation Front (FLNA) and UNITA in Angola, the officials said they could see only a remote chance of any other outcome but their defeat by the Marxist Popular Movement (MPLA).

They had little real hope with the support of the MPLA. They estimated that the Soviet Union had provided \$200m (£100m) to the MPLA during the past nine months.

Dr Kissinger told reporters after arriving here that the continued Soviet involvement in Angola made Soviet-American collaboration on the Middle East more difficult.

Johannesburg: Mr Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA, held talks in Lusaka today with Zambian leaders amid growing speculation that Angolan peace talks may soon be held in Kenya. The Star reported today.

The newspaper quoted informed sources as saying 23 moderate black African states of the 46-member Organisation of African Unity had agreed that the MPLA should take the leading role in a coalition with UNITA. The proposed coalition would totally exclude the FLNA.

The African moderates apparently have agreed to accept a dominant role by the MPLA to placate the 23 African countries which have already recognized the Soviet and Cuban-backed movement as the government of Angola.

A Kenya Government team, including several Cabinet ministers, arrived in Lusaka last weekend ostensibly for talks on

shipping bottlenecks at Morro-basa and Dar es Salaam. The newspaper, however, in a dispatch from Lusaka, said sources reported that Angola was the priority subject.

The MPLA is reported from Luanda to have rejected any possibility of a peaceful compromise and to have declared that the war would continue until UNITA, which controls the southern half of the country with the support of South African troops and American arms, and the FLNA had been driven out of Angola.

Observers in Lusaka believe this is largely posturing before the bargaining which is expected to begin shortly.

On the battlefield the MPLA and UNITA were reported to be locked in battle on three fronts.

The Star said UNITA, strengthened by several thousand white troops, believed to be South Africans, was blunting strong southward thrusts by the Cuban-led MPLA forces.

The MPLA attacks were around Cella, near Santa Comba in the west, and towards the railway town of Luso in central Angola. Reinforced UNITA forces were also reported to be striking at Teixeira de Sousa.

Helinski: Mr Eduardo dos Santos, the MPLA's Foreign Minister, said here today there were 20,000 South African troops in Angola.

Speaking after an emergency session of the Moscow-organized World Peace Council, he said mercenaries recruited and armed by the United States had also been sent to Angola.

Peking: China today made a bitter attack on Soviet intervention in Angola, apparently timed to coincide with Dr Kissinger's visit to Moscow. An article in the People's Daily described the Russians as imperialist gangsters who planned to plunder all Africa.

Walvis Bay, South-West Africa: Some 600 refugees continue here to a Cypriot cargo ship, which brought them from Angola. They are threatening to jump overboard if South Africa does not take them, port officials said.—Reuters and AP.

Tass dismisses 'shop-worn clichés' of Mrs Thatcher

Moscow, Jan 20.—A commentator of the official Soviet news agency Tass said today that the attack by Mrs Thatcher, the British Conservative leader, on Soviet policies last night was based on "shop-worn Western propaganda clichés".

Mr Sergei Bulantsev said Mrs Thatcher's speech to party members in Kensington during which she spoke of a threat from the Soviet Union to Britain and other Western states showed the Conservative opposition was aligned with the British "military-industrial complex".

"Recently several leaders of the British Conservative Party have obviously been pursued by nightmares from which they cannot even rid themselves in their waking hours."

"This is, in our opinion, the only possible explanation for some of their speeches. Mrs Thatcher's Kensington speech was full of shop-worn Western propaganda clichés about a Soviet threat to the Western way of life."

The "Soviet threat" mentioned by Mrs Thatcher had been brought up again because the Labour Government had been trying to slow down the

increase in military spending. "This decision caused anxiety amidst the British military-industrial complex, which is afraid of losing its profits. The Conservatives immediately took advantage of this."

"They decided to kill two birds with one stone: to flit with the military-industrial complex and accuse the Labour Party of not caring, since they speak of cuts in military expenditure. And the shop-worn 'Soviet threat' serves as a justification for the Conservative military might. That is what the nightmares were good for."

Red baiter: Mr Doug Hoyle, Labour MP for Nelson and Colne, denounced today Mrs Thatcher as a "red baiter" in connection with her Kensington speech. He has written to ask her to describe what cuts in social services, health, housing or pensions she plans in order to step up defence spending by a Tory government under her leadership.

"Once again they are pursuing the myth of Russian aggression. It appears to me that the Tories have learnt no lesson from the cold war and intend to return to that era," he wrote.

West Berliner admits aiding 130 to leave East

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Jan 20

Herr Rainer Schubert, a 35-year-old West Berliner, was on trial in an East Berlin court today charged with smuggling people to the West, sabotage, espionage and illegal border crossing.

According to the prosecution, he worked for a long time as a spy, helping East Germans escape to West Berlin or West Germany. Among the people he succeeded in getting across the border in the luggage compartment of cars were 15 doctors.

Between 1972 and his arrest a year ago, he is accused of having helped to smuggle 130 people out of East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Herr Schubert admitted helping aided these escapes. He said, he told the court, that because of his political opinions and because the East Germans were denied the right of free movement, he noted that helping people escape was punishable under East German law.

The trial is expected to last four days.

Israel to take only defensive measures if Syrian forces join in Lebanese war

Continued from page 1

foster. Such an attitude was expressed in Mr Chamoun's intervention call.

Accusing the Syrians of military intervention in Lebanon over the commitment of regular Palestinian troops to the war, Mr Chamoun called for the Americans to send in troops. If that were not possible, he declared, then the United Nations or friendly Western powers should do so.

His plea was made after he was airlifted out of the beleaguered stronghold of Saida, which was expected to fall to the Palestinian and Lebanese Muslim attackers within the next 24 hours. It reflected the despair which he and other elements of the Christian right are feeling over the unwillingness and, indeed, inability, of the Lebanese Army to influence the course of events.

The Army's dilemma has grown worse since the latest assault in the Bekaa valley. Although it has taken defensive precautions to face any outright onslaught by the PLA with its heavy armour, it has been forced to withdraw to the perimeters of the two main Christian towns in the valley, which are threatened by the Shia Muslims. Elsewhere it has withdrawn to the heights dominating the access roads to Beirut.

Both armies have emphasized that there have been no clashes between them since the intervention. Apparently to avoid conflict with the Lebanese Army, the PLA has been ordered not to enter Lebanese villages and to provide only a powerful support for the attacking Shia Muslim troops.

However, the Army has made it clear that it would take "all necessary measures" should the PLA try to make a dash across the mountain roads to Beirut and the Christian coast. According to the Palestinians, this is not one of the objectives of the PLA intervention.

Andrew Waller, Reuters Correspondent, writes from Shtaura, eastern Lebanon: Left-wing gunmen were today firmly in control of the main Damascus road across the Strategic Bekaa valley, the flat plain of eastern Lebanon. But a mid-morning drive along the highway showed no signs of fighting, nor of the tanks and big units of Palestinian troops alleged by Lebanese rightists to have crossed over from Syria.

Gunmen, many of them in civilian clothes with guerrilla-style headcloths, checked cars crossing the fertile valley, which runs northwards almost the length of Lebanon from the foot of Mount Hermon. But the red-and-white checked keffiyeh is the fashionable headgear for all leftists gunmen here, be they Palestinian or Lebanese. There was thus no way of knowing how many were local residents, and how many Palestinians.

In Shtaura, a summer resort nestling at the foot of the mountain road, shops were closed and few people were on the streets, except gunmen. Armed men in civilian clothes were in apparent control of the local gendarmerie, but the building bore no marks of battle.

Lebanese Army was nowhere to be seen except for small outposts at the frontier post of Masnaa and halfway up the mountain pass on the Beirut road. Hundreds of Lebanese cars were making the trek eastwards to Syria. Many of them were packed full of fleeing families, with their worldly possessions stacked high on the roof.—Reuters.

Eric Marsden writes from Jerusalem: Mr Shimon Peres, the Israel Defence Minister, again referred to the possibility of a Syrian armed move into that in this event counter-measures taken by Israel would be purely defensive. The minister, who was touring the border on the Golan Heights with the chief of staff,

Major-General Mordechai Galt, said the Lebanese civil war was an internal matter on which Israel had no wish to comment. But the possible entry of Syrian Army into Lebanon, the presence of large numbers of terrorists there were closely watched.

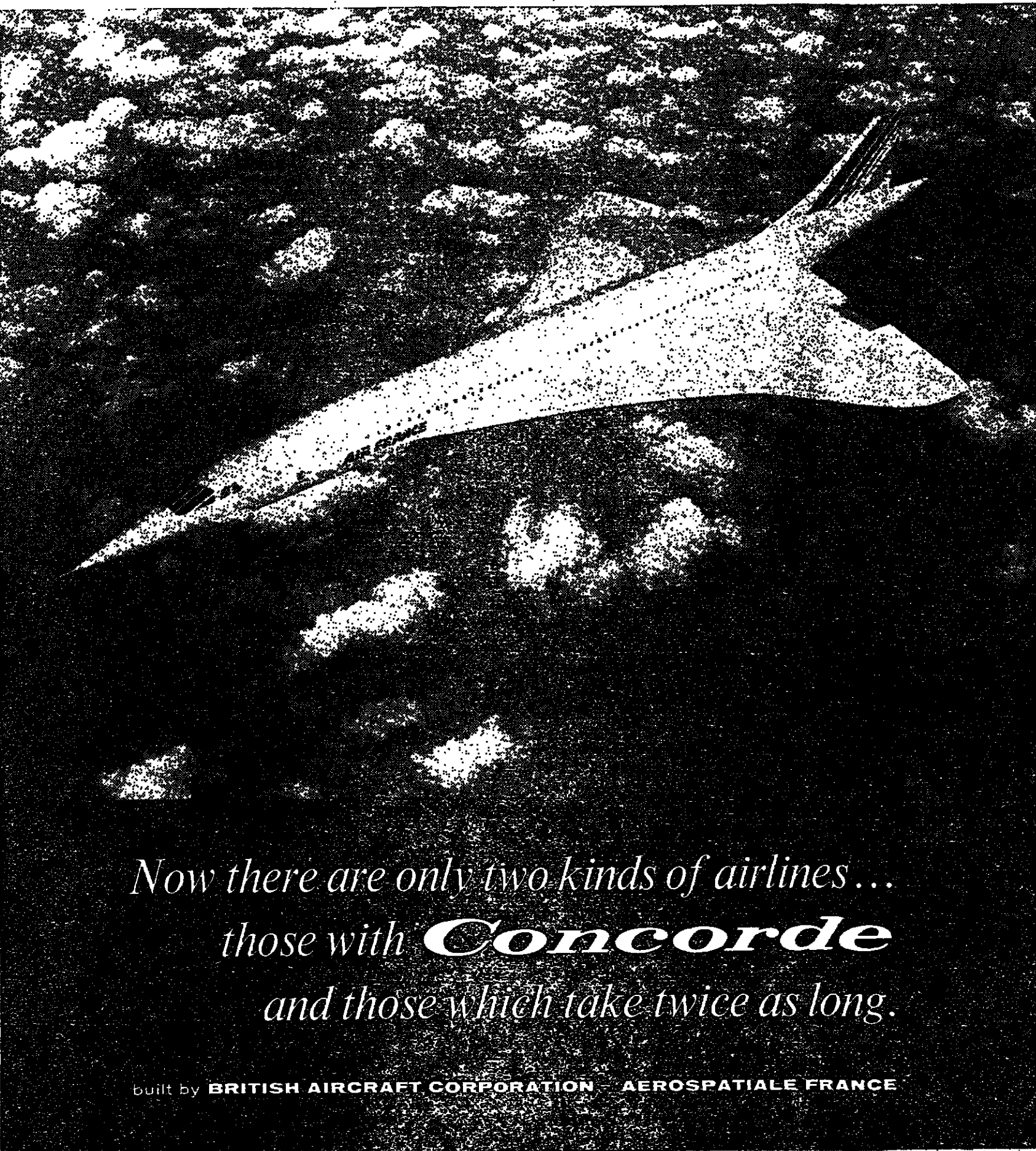
Officials in Jerusalem dismissed suggestions of a co-ordinated Israeli-Cedeban attack on the Syrian Army, taken no stand on the Lebanese civil war, though individual ministers had given warnings about the dangers of Syrian intervention.

Plans for a forthcoming visit to the United States by Yitzhak Rabin, the Foreign Minister, are understood to be going ahead as scheduled.

Authoritative sources in Tel Aviv, which disclosed a move by Syrian-trained Palestinian Liberation Army units to Lebanon on Sunday, adopted a "cooling down" approach. They described the claim by Mr Chamoun that 15,000 PLA men crossed the border as "highly exaggerated". Unofficially, they quote the probable number of men at about 1,000 though it was pointed out that more could be sent in if there was no confirmation. There was no confirmation of reports that the Syrian moved tanks and guns near Damascus to the Lebanese border.

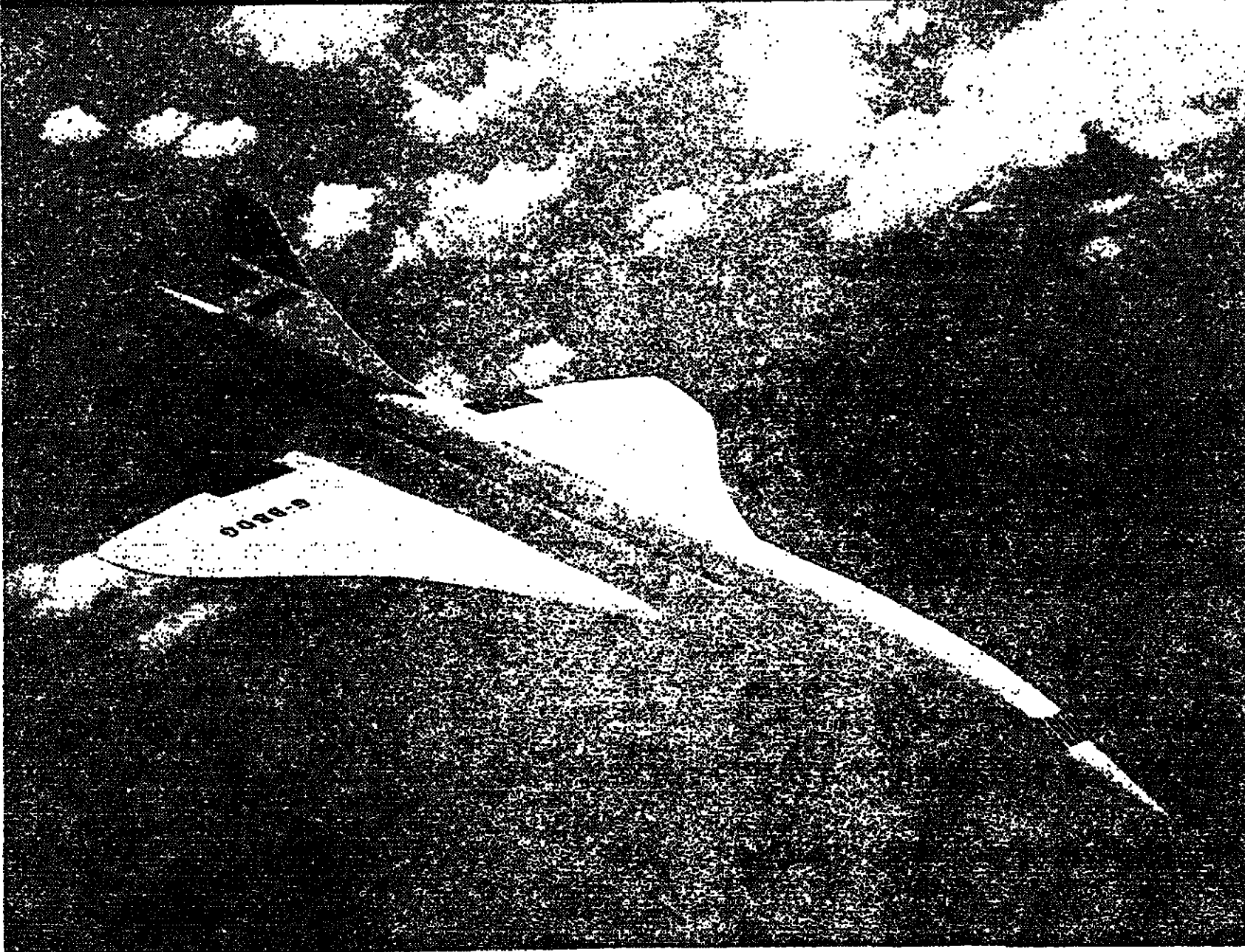
There is a growing view in Syria is unlikely to force regular armed forces into Lebanon, as this would open the door to a Syrian intervention in Lebanon, which would be regarded as a breach of the 1946 agreement which forbids changes in territorial status quo.

Cairo, Jan 20.—Mr Mohamed Riad, the Arab League secretary general called today for an Arab summit conference to end the conflict in Lebanon. The end of the Lebanese civil war.—UPI.



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OVERSEAS

Mr Trudeau says Canada needs a 'new society' to overcome failings of present mixed economy

From John Best
Ottawa, Jan 20

Mr Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said last night that a "new society" was needed in Canada to deal with such problems as inflation, unemployment, pollution and waste of resources.

In a television address he said the economy was "out of joint" and required strong medicine to put it back in shape. He made it clear that the Government was prepared to step in if business, organized labour and individual Canadians did not act to reform the system.

Mr Trudeau was replying to criticisms of warnings he issued at the end of last year that more government intervention in the economy might be required. The Prime Minister stood by this although he emphasized that the Government did not wish to impose more regulation on small business and other "truly competitive sectors."

"The preservation and strengthening of the free market sector of our economy is absolutely essential to the Liberal view of the Canada of the future," he insisted, however, that Canada's mixed economy, which had worked well in the past, was not serving the country adequately now.

"The economy is out of joint, and will get worse if we don't do something about it. But the issue is not whether to throw out our present system and substitute something entirely different."

"The issue is whether we are prepared to adjust the system, through changes in legislation, institutions and attitudes, so that it will help us to meet the challenges of the present and future."

The most obvious challenge was unemployment of more than 7 per cent, combined with inflation, which had improved a little recently when it dipped below 10 per cent.

Mr Trudeau said the Government's present anti-inflation

programme lasting until the end of 1978, would give the country time to "reform our economic institutions, our attitudes and public policies."

There was need for "structural and rather basic changes" in energy and food supply, to eliminate waste, and for a better balance between the public interest and the growing power of some corporations and some trade unions.

His political opponents wasted no time in denouncing the Prime Minister's third nationally televised speech on the same general theme in less than four months.

Edward Broadbent, leader of the New Democratic Party, called it a "colossal failure" and a set of "moralistic platitudes about what others must do."

Mr Sinclair Stevens, a financial spokesman for the Progressive Conservative Party, described the speech as the most tragic performance by a Prime Minister he had ever seen.

Editors see judicial moves to ensure fair trial as censorship attempt

Exposure of Watergate cited by US press in battle against curbs on court reporting

From Peter Strafford
New York, Jan 20

The American press is engaged in a new battle with the courts over attempts by judges to prevent it from printing certain information relating to trials before them. There have been several such court "gag orders" recently, and they are regarded as restrictions on the press's right to print what it thinks fit.

The most recent was in New York, where Justice John Starkey of the New York State Supreme Court in Brooklyn last week ordered *The New York Times* not to print background information about a murder case. The paper defied the judge, and last Friday printed the information on its front page.

Mr Abe Rosenthal, the newspaper's managing editor, says the case raises the whole issue of "prior restraint" in New York state. But it is also part of a wider pattern in which more

and more judges are trying to do the same thing.

The case which has caused the greatest concern is a murder trial in Nebraska in which the judge ordered the press, radio and television not to report, among other things, a defendant's previous criminal record. That was necessary, he ruled, if the defendant's right to a fair trial was to be respected.

The judge's decision was upheld last November by Justice Harry Blackmun of the United States Supreme Court in Washington. Justice Starkey said last week that he was basing his order on the Blackmun ruling.

What is at stake, in both cases, is the right of the press, radio and television to report what it chooses without prior control. It is a sensitive issue for the American press, and the publication of the Pentagon Papers in 1971, which it won

Then *The New York Times* and the *Washington Post* were

ordered to stop publishing extracts from the papers, which dealt with the origins of American involvement in Vietnam. But they appealed to the Supreme Court, and were upheld by a six-to-three ruling, which said that the Government would have to prove that publication would cause direct, immediate and irreparable damage to the country.

The orders in Nebraska and New York raise different issues, but are also felt to infringe on the rights of the press. The judges in both cases believe the defendants' right to a fair trial would be endangered if information on their past was made known to the jury through publication.

The New York Times has taken the suit to the New York Appellate Division, and in Washington it has joined a group of radio and television networks, newspapers and other organizations in asking the full Supreme Court to overturn Justice Blackmun's decision.

In a joint brief the group argue that they have an almost absolute right to print what they think fit, the few exceptions being a few situations in which national security is affected.

They argue that there are already existing mechanisms for protecting a defendant's rights. In the Nebraska case, for instance, *The New York Times* has pointed out that the judge could have sequestered the jury.

More generally, the group hold that there is a risk involved in limiting press reporting. The judges, they say, would be "erecting restrictions on the very institution whose function is to expose government wrongdoing in all branches of government, including the judiciary."

Pointing to the press's role in uncovering the Watergate scandal, they assert that the press must be free to print as it chooses, without advance censorship.

Easy Iowa victory lifts hopes of Mr Carter

From Patrick Bragan
Washington, Jan 20

Mr Jimmy Carter, former Governor of Georgia, last night easily defeated his Democratic rivals for the first time in Iowa. This was the first real test of the campaign for the presidency and gives Mr Carter by encouragement for the next round, the New Hampshire primary on February 24.

Members of the Democratic and Republican parties gathered in each of the state's 2,500 precincts to choose delegates to the state party convention next June, and Mr Carter's supporters won 27.7 per cent of the Democratic places available.

He beat Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, his closest rival, by 11 more votes than the other senator won 13.3 per cent of the delegates. About 50,000 Democrats turned out to vote.

Mr Fred Harris, former senator from Oklahoma, who has been working hard to gain support, is the farthest left of the Democratic candidates, won 10.1 per cent. Mr Morris Udall, congressman from Arizona, won 8.9 per cent and Mr Sargent Shriver, former vice-president, a liberal candidate, 3.4 per cent. The largest number of delegates—36.9 per cent—are uncommitted.

Republican delegates do not have to announce their preferences and so a close comparison is not possible. A straw poll of those selected, however, gave Mr Carter a lead of 45 to 42 over Mr Reagan. The state Republican establishment has been supporting Mr Ford, and so his showing there was not very impressive.

Mr Carter has seemed for some time to be the brightest of the outsiders, and if he does as well in the first primaries as he did in Iowa, he might start rolling. For the moment, however, he can only reasonably claim that he has joined Senator Bayh and Senator Jackson (who made no effort in Iowa) as front runners.

The Iowa results are bad news for Mr Udall, whose campaign was in any case in considerable difficulty. He told reporters before the vote that the best he could hope for in Iowa was to survive. Unless he does much better in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Florida, he will have to give up. So will Mr Shriver, brother-in-law of the Kennedys though he is.

These results were expected. Mr Harris has done worse than he hoped for, and many reporters expected. His only hope was to set the prairies on fire and he has evidently failed.

Senator Bayh has a great deal of support among labour leaders and he entered the field late. Mr Harris needs a miracle to win, while Mr Shriver and Mr Udall need several. But Senator Bayh is clearly still in the race. He expects to do much better in industrial states, and that is where the nomination and the election will be decided.

Four robbers shot

Teheran, Jan 20.—Four men found guilty by an Iranian military court of robbing a bank manager at gunpoint of 32m rials (£250,000) were executed by firing squad today.

Empty liferaft spotted near sunken supertanker

Tokyo, Jan 20.—Two Spanish seamen told today how they managed to fend off a shark in the Western Pacific for nearly three weeks after being blown off the deck of the Norwegian supertanker *Berge Ispra* which was ripped apart by three explosions.

The two are the only known survivors of the 32 crew on board the supertanker. Their discovery by a Japanese fishing boat "on Sunday persuaded rescue officials to resume the search for survivors, and one aircraft today reported sighting an empty liferaft near where the two sailors were picked up. But the markings on the dark yellow liferaft could not be made out.

Señor Imeldo Barreto Leon, one of the survivors, provided the first detailed account by radio today of the last seconds of the *Berge Ispra*.

Speaking through an interpreter ashore, Señor Leon said he was painting on the deck of the vessel with four other men at about 4.45 pm on December 30, when an explosion ripped through the stern section.

As the men scrambled for lifeboats, a second explosion came within 15 seconds, and a third after 30 seconds. The men were thrown into the water and the *Berge Ispra* vanished below the surface within a minute.

Señor Leon said he managed to reach a liferaft floating nearby, and pulled in Esposito Terodomo Lopez, the second survivor.

The two, both from Tenerife in the Canary Islands, drifted for 12 days, living off fish and rainwater. Both were in good condition when they were finally spotted.

The Japanese fishing vessel which rescued them was heading south-east for the Palau Islands, east of the Philippines.

American officials at the rescue coordination centre on Okinawa said they would wait until they could question the two before deciding whether to resume the search for other possible survivors.—Reuters.

Premier resigns after vote of no confidence

Sydney, Jan 20.—Mr Tom Lewis resigned as Premier of New South Wales and leader of the Liberal Party today after his party passed a vote of no confidence in him.

The vote was passed amid growing fears that Mr Lewis, who is 53, was leading the Government to electoral defeat at state elections later this year. The party elected Sir Eric Woodward as Opposition Minister, leader in place of Mr Lewis.

Jail-made bomb and gun used in prison riot

Trenton, New Jersey, Jan 20.—The authorities regained control of Trenton State Prison today after an uprising by prisoners using a gun and a homemade bomb had left a prisoner dead and three guards and another prisoner wounded.

The last prisoners were led naked one at a time from a corridor at the maximum security prison early this morning. Riot-equipped police and prison guards began a cell-by-cell search.

British liner sold

Hong Kong, Jan 20.—The former P. and O. Passenger liner, *Cathay* (40,000 tons) has been sold to China for about £500,000.

Partial text of Mr Ford's message

Washington, Jan 20.—This is a partial text (supplied by Reuters) of President Ford's State of the Union address last night before a joint session of the United States Congress.

Just a year ago I reported that the state of the union was not good. Tonight, I report that the state of our union is better in many ways, a lot better—but still not good enough.

To paraphrase Tom Paine, 1975 was not a good year for summer soldiers and sunshine patriots. It was a year of fears and alarms and of dire forecasts—most of which never happened and won't happen.

As you recall, the year 1975 opened with raucous and bitterness. Political mistakes of the past had never been forgotten nor forgiven.

The loudest, most divisive war in our history was winding toward an unhappy conclusion. Many feared that the end of that foreign war of men and machines meant the beginning of a domestic war of recrimination and reprisal.

Friends and adversaries abroad were asking whether America had lost its nerve.

Finally, our economy was ravaged by inflation, inflation that was plunging us into the worst recession in four decades.

At the same time, Americans became increasingly alienated from all big institutions. They were steadily losing confidence not just in big government, but in big business, big labour and big education, among others.

Ours was a troubled land. And so, 1975 was a year of hard decisions, difficult compromises, and a new realism that taught us something important about America.

It brought back a needed measure of common sense, steadfastness and self-discipline. Americans did not panic or demand instant but useless cures. In all sectors people met their difficult problems with restraint and responsibility worthy of their great heritage.

Last January most things were rapidly getting worse. This year most things are slowly but surely getting better.

The worst recession since World War Two turned around in April. The best year in living memory of the past year is a double digit inflation of 12 per cent or higher was cut almost in half. The worst unemployment—remains too high.

My first objective is to have sound economic growth without inflation. We all know from recent experience what runaway inflation does to ruin every other worthy purpose. We are slowing it; we must stop it cold.

In the past decade, the federal budget has been growing at an average rate of over 10 per cent every year. The budget I am submitting on Wednesday cuts this rate of growth in half. I have kept my promise to submit a budget for the next fiscal year of \$395,000m. In fact, it is \$384,000m.

Last month I signed legislation to extend the 1975 tax reductions for the first six months of this year. I now propose that effective from July 1, 1976, we give our taxpayers a tax cut of approximately \$10,000m more than Congress agreed to in December.

We can achieve a balanced budget by 1979 if we have the courage and wisdom to continue to reduce the growth of federal spending.

Taking a longer look at America's future, we can be neither sustained growth nor more jobs unless we continue to have an assured supply of energy to run our economy. Domestic production of oil and gas is still declining. Our dependence on foreign oil at high prices is still a great draining jobs and dollars away from our own economy at the rate of \$125 per year for every American.

Last month I signed a compromise National Energy Bill which directs a series of comprehensive energy independence programme.

This legislation was late in coming, not the complete answer to energy independence, but still a start in the right direction.

I again urge the Congress to move ahead immediately on the remainder of my energy proposals to make America invulnerable to the foreign oil crisis.

Hospital and medical services in America are among the world's best, but the cost of a serious and extended illness can quickly wipe out a family's lifetime savings.

I propose a comprehensive health insurance for everybody covered by Medicare. To finance this added protection, fees for short-term care will go up somewhat, but nobody after reaching the age of 65 will have to pay more than \$500 a year for covered hospital or nursing home care, nor more than \$250 for one year's doctors' bills.

We cannot realistically afford federally-dictated national health insurance providing full coverage for all 215 million Americans. But I do envision the day when we may use the private health insurance system to offer more middle-income families the high quality health services at prices they can afford, and shield them also from catastrophic illnesses.

Taking the resources now available, I propose improving the Medicare and other federal health programmes to help those who really need more protection: older people and the poor.

As we rebuild our economy, we have a continuing responsibility to provide a temporary cushion to the unemployed. At my request the Congress enacted two extensions and expansions in unemployment insurance which helped those who

were jobless during 1975. These programmes will continue in 1976. My recommendations on how to control violent crime were submitted to Congress last December. I stress strong emphasis on protecting the innocent victims of crime.

To keep a convicted criminal from committing more crimes, we must put him in prison so he cannot harm more law-abiding citizens. To be effective, this punishment must be swift and certain.

Too often criminals are not sent to prison after conviction. Another major threat to every American's person and property is the criminal carrying a handgun. My budget recommends 500 additional federal agents in the 11 largest metropolitan high crime areas, to help local authorities stop criminals from selling and using handguns.

The sale of hard drugs is on the increase again. I have directed all agencies of the federal Government to step up enforcement efforts against those who deal in drugs. I urge every state government to control effectively the production and shipment of hard drugs.

I pledge to the American people policies which seek a secure, just, and peaceful world. I pledge to the Congress to work with you to that end.

We must not face a future in which we can no longer help our friends, such as in Angola—even in limited and carefully controlled ways. We must not lose all capacity to respond short of military intervention. Some hasty actions of the Congress during the past year have put us in a position in Angola—were in my view very short-sighted. Unfortunately, they are still very much on the minds of our allies and our adversaries.

We are continuing to make economies to enhance the efficiency of our military forces. But the defence budget I will submit represents the necessity of American strength for the real world in which we live.

As conflict and rivalries persist in the world, our United States intelligence capabilities must be the best in the world. Without effective intelligence capability, the United States stands blindfolded and hobbled.

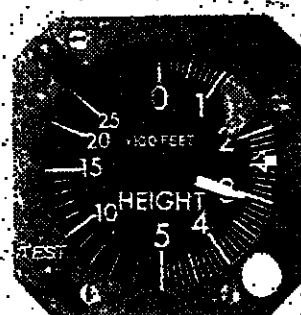
In the near future, I will take actions to reform and strengthen our intelligence community. I ask for your positive cooperation. It is time to go beyond sectionalism and ensure an effective, responsible, and responsive intelligence capability.—Reuters.

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Incentives to business, page 22

21 January 1976

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Katie Stewart

Marmalade like mother used to make

Seville oranges sell this year, which people really are marmalade at work it out, home-made is cheaper. A 3lb Seville oranges, and 2 lemons, and 10lb marmalade out at 13p a jar—cheaper than the own-label supermarkets, and considerably more expensive.

For a beginner, making marmalade by the whole fruit for you. The whole fruit is boiled in the water, then they are cut in half and the soft pulp is scooped out with a spoon. After soft skins are quite up and the job is easier than the more complicated method of shredding the fruit. Start by cutting up the fruit, producing a mixture rather than a marmalade. But wash the peel through to get very tiny bits of orange peel occasionally do one batch because it is most popular with

interesting to note that recipe you use, an flavoured or two, ed treatment of the produce quite different marmalades from the recipe. Flavour is important and home-made, if you get it d have a good, not orange flavour. I a tablespoon of coriander seeds, tied in muslin and he simmering fruit, marmalade a lovely

or ginger, crushed it a whack with a will give a solid out to marmalade after than ground I will find root ginger chemist's shop that edients for home ng. Tie the pieces n bag and add to ing fruit, then you like it out again oranges are softened, ittle finely chopped ger at the last d your marmalade lovely flavour.

of these additions, in disguise an over- marmalade that has y through too much the best flavour and se colour, you must lade fast so that it ing point quickly. ual boiling time is short. Use a pre- when boiling for e largest saucepan A heavy preserving thick base and can high heat without nd the size allows the marmalade very should reach setting 15 minutes.

way to test for r is by using a suga r. When it reads marmalade should be always double check r a "cold saucer" ut a teaspoon of the liquid on a cold leave to cool for a The surface should inkle when pushed st. Take the marmalade while this test ade, otherwise the t may be missed.

Following recipes both same method but are quite different, nearly fool-proof as e them. This first, a small quantity of k-fast marmalade. If really dark colour, tablespoon of dark g with the sugar. marmalade

Juice of 1 lemon;
4lb granulated or preserving sugar.

Remove the small discs at the stalk ends and scrub the oranges. Put into a large saucepan with the 3 pints of water. Cover with a tight fitting lid and bring to a simmer. Cook the oranges gently until quite soft—a fork should pierce them easily—which usually takes about two hours.

When the oranges are tender, lift them out with a slotted spoon onto a large plate and let them cool for a few minutes. Reserve the water they are cooked in. Cut each orange in half and using a dessert spoon scoop out the soft inner pulp and pips. Return the pulp and pips to the reserved cooking water and boil for about 5 minutes. This extracts extra pectin from the pith and pips, which will help ensure that the marmalade will set firm. Strain and measure the liquid. Reduce by boiling to a quantity of 1½ pints if there is more than this amount.

Using a knife cut up the soft cooked peel. Put the cut up peel, the liquid, the juice of the lemon and the sugar into a preserving pan. Stir over low heat until the sugar has dissolved. Then bring to a fast boil and cook until setting point is reached—about 10-15 minutes. Allow the marmalade to cool for about 20 minutes.

Orange and ginger marmalade
Makes 10 lb

3lb Seville oranges;
4 pints water;
1oz of root ginger;
Juice of 2 lemons;
6lb granulated or preserving sugar;
2oz crystallized ginger.

Remove the small discs at the stalk ends and scrub the oranges. Put into a large saucepan with 4 pints of water. Lightly crush the pieces of root ginger with a rolling pin or heavy weight and tie them loosely in a muslin bag. Give the bag a long spring and tie the other end to the pan handle. Cover with a tight fitting lid and bring to a simmer. Cook the oranges gently for about 2 hours until they are quite soft.

When the oranges are tender, lift them out with a slotted spoon and allow them to cool slightly. Discard the bag of root ginger and reserve the water. The oranges cooked in. Cut each orange in half and, using a dessertspoon, scoop out the soft inner pulp and pips. Return the soft pulp and pips to the saucepan and boil up in the liquid for about 5 minutes to extract extra pectin. Strain and measure the liquid. Reduce by boiling to 3 pints if there is more than that.

Finely chop or mince the cooked orange peel. Put the peel, the liquid, the juice from the lemons and the sugar into a large preserving pan. Stir over low heat to dissolve the sugar. Then bring to a fast boil and cook until setting point is reached—about 10-15 minutes. Draw the marmalade off the heat. Wash the sugar coating off the crystallized ginger and chop the ginger finely. Add the ginger to the marmalade and allow the mixture to stand for about 20 minutes. Then give it a stir and pour into clean dry jars.

You can use your lovely marmalade in a dozen different ways. Try it in pastry tarts and hot puddings, like old fashioned bread and butter pudding made with bread, butter and marmalade, sandwiches cut in cubes. Or you can ring the changes on a queen of puddings if you use a grated orange rind in the custard base instead of lemon and spread marmalade underneath the meringue topping in place of the traditional raspberry jam.

Barbara Maude, a conservationist and author of a book on resources and waste in an industrial society. *The Turning Tide*, contributes this week's guest column.

Making the best of our resources

The energy crisis which confronted us as a result of the Arabs' invasion of Israel in 1973, had, for me, one astonishing feature. This was the vast gap it revealed between the thinking of the ordinary people of this country and those in power, whether in Westminster, Whitehall, industry or the unions. Broadly speaking, the public seemed to sense that the future would be different; officialdom by contrast, seemed almost wholly concerned with a temporary emergency: just "another crisis". Once that was resolved, they seemed to be saying, everything could revert to the status quo.

But the people were right. The era we now enter is different from the one we are leaving behind: the assumptions of perpetual surplus which have ruled for the past 150 years, and which have led to the "consuming" or "wasting" society, are no longer valid. We are reverting, albeit fitfully, to man's historic posture of potential—even actual—shortage.

I think the reason why ordinary people have sensed this, even seemed to welcome it, is because for almost the whole of human history this has been the norm, so that the society where waste and "throw-away" have been encouraged, and thrift and good housewifery tacitly discouraged, feels unnatural to many people. It goes against the grain. But one feature

of this surplus society has been the development of enormous bureaucracies, not only in the public service and nationalized boards, but in private industry as well. These people have become remote from, and largely indifferent to, the feelings of those they are supposed to serve. It is not so much that they cannot see the wood for the trees; they seem unaware that trees are made of wood.

In many towns there are now queues for allotments, which local authorities are statute bound to provide, yet at the same time much land, already owned by these same local authorities, remains as sterile "amenity areas" or SLOIP (sites left over in planning).

Then there is the difficulty, almost the impossibility, of finding anyone willing to re-use one's old beer bottles (except for the few remaining small breweries which do want them). Again, with the grocer's bill mounting weekly, many of us would like to buy our staples—flour, rice, pasta, salt, tea and so on—loose, and save a little not only on price but in waste of materials; but this we can never do. And so it goes on. The natural instinct to save, and to husband resources, is frustrated at every turn.

Meantime, while the Department of Energy spends our money asking us to save energy, the Department of the Environment is busy lighting up country roads and promoting motorways, themselves making enormous demands on energy and energy-intensive products. They often actually reduce the housing stocks by the wholesale demolition of people's homes, and gobble up 32 acres of farming land per mile. One could, deplorably, continue for many pages with this catalogue.

Since the publication of *The Turning Tide* I have been asked often on radio and television, if I am trying to educate the public. I invariably reply that I would not so presume. I have always thought that the good sense and courage of the British public is consistently under-

rated by politicians, bureaucrats and the "media"; the public needs little education, but many people would welcome some knowhow. This is why, in my book, I have devoted considerable space to detailing ways in which the individual householder can make himself less dependent on conventional sources, centrally-provided services and bought food: but far more space to the ways in which government, both national and local, could revise their ideas and reform their practices.

For example the provision of all our services is based on the assumptions of endless surplus. Water is provided by flooding agricultural land; sewerage is organized to ensure that the valuable wastes of our bodies are swept out to sea instead of returned to the land; and most rubbish, including tins and tons of food wastes, is burnt wholesale, or simply "tipped" for rats to play with.

In a short article it would be impossible to describe—or even to list—the ways in which these and many other absurdities could be corrected: but here are one or two ideas whose acceptance might lead to some reforms, all of them much overdue.

First, government agencies should aim at providing only those services which private enterprise, given the chance, cannot do, or the citizen provide for himself. And this would lead to the citizen paying for what he has and not for what he does not have (the really poor would be well catered for by a tax credits system). Next, the rate support grant, or whatever takes its place, in those areas where services are publicly provided, should be related to the degree of conservation and recycling practised by the local authority: and, finally, do we not need now to look carefully at a tax structure which, at present, militates so disastrously against small-scale, individual enterprise? Our native ingenuity, resource and initiative must be freed if we are to make a success of the emerging situation.

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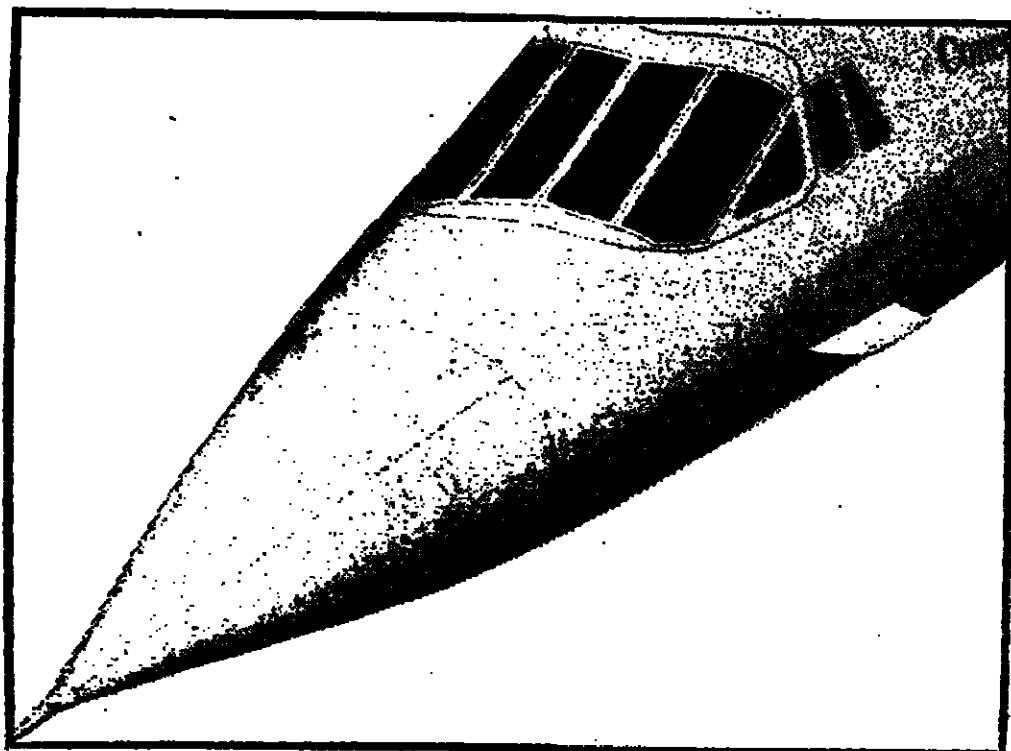
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PARLIAMENT, January 20, 1976

Prime Minister denies that Labour have become 'natural party of unemployment'

House of Commons

The Prime Minister rejected, during a noisy question time exchange, the contention of Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, that the Labour Party "has become the natural party of unemployment".

MR WILSON, who along with Mr FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment, was closely questioned about the unemployment figures published today, replied that if he had listened to Mrs Thatcher's prescription of slashing cuts in the social services "we would have lost a million more unemployed".

Labour backbenchers joined in the criticism. Mr HEEFER (Liverpool, Walsby Lab) said the situation was deplorable. We need (he went on) some action on the part of this Government to bring unemployment down otherwise the Labour movement will not stand for it much longer.

MR FOOT repudiated a statement by Mr LALAN (South Ayrshire, Lab) that the Government were using unemployment as an instrument for controlling the economy.

MR TEBBIT (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C), during questions to the Prime Minister about his public speech on December 10 on the need to put industrial and economic growth before expenditure on the social services, said: In that speech Mr Wilson waxed lyrical about priority being given to enable everyone to have a fair share of society. What is the full share that he has given under his socialist government to the extra 800,000 people who have been put out of work since he became Prime Minister? (Conservative cheers.)

MR WILSON (Kroydon, Lab): Apart from factors such as the 120,000 students, these figures are extremely grave and serious. This is happening in a country which is the most advanced in the world. The steps we are taking are the right ones for

dealing with this and what is now happening began under government before we came into office. (Conservative protests.)

MR ATKINSON (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab)—It is with a feeling of deep sadness, indignation and disillusionment that I stand on this side of the House, having listened to the serious unemployment figures. The socialist case is going by default. (Conservative cheers.)

The arguments which have been used are supporting those people in the Tory, by which Labour and the Communist Party who are denying the Government the opportunity of using our resources for economic growth, which would go a long way to provide the jobs that we are talking about.

MR WILSON—I agree with Mr Atkinson when he refers to the sadness and the disillusionment that must be the reaction to the figures hitting this country, and every other country. I have the figures from the Chancellor of Germany, yesterday and from others. I do not agree with Mr Atkinson on his solution or on what might occur.

MR THATCHER (Barnet, Finchley, C)—These figures are due to the failure of the Government to handle the nation's economic affairs—(Conservative cheers)—particularly to tackle the problem of inflation early enough. Judged by performance, which is the only way to judge any government, the Labour Party has now become the natural party of unemployment. (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

MR WILSON—I totally reject what Mrs Thatcher has said. Inflation has been a nationwide phenomenon and the measures that have caused the biggest world recession in the memory of most of us. This has hit every country in the world. I have listened to Mrs Thatcher's prescription for slashing cuts in the social services we would have

lost a million more unemployed. (Labour cheers.)

MRS THATCHER—There are no statistics. (Conservative cheers.) Mr Wilson is head of the Government which has the highest unemployment figures since the war. If he is not responsible will he please sack whoever will be pleased to sack whoever is. (Renewed Conservative cheers and Labour interruptions.)

MR WILSON—I did in the election of March, 1974, with the help of a few million votes. Mrs Thatcher, who only discovered after she leaves her government that the expansion caused by the Conservative's manipulation of printing of money had already come to an end in the spring of 1975 before the election. We were already heading into a slump when they went out of office.

MR CHURCHILL (Stratford, C)—Can Mr Wilson explain how it is that the country of which he is Prime Minister is not a member of the EEC, apart from Ireland, has the highest level of unemployment in the world, a cruel deception on the people whom he sought to persuade to vote for his party in the 1974 election? (Conservative cheers.)

MR WILSON—In that election there were still over two million unemployed. This was the Government's policy. There are not four million unemployed today. This is a problem which equally hits every advanced country in the world.

MR HEEFER (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) later asked: Does the Prime Minister recall the posters put up during the referendum campaign by the Common Market supporters which said "The Labour boys"? Does this not look somewhat sick at this moment when unemployment is growing at a much more rapid rate than it has been known for a long time in this country?

Trying to seek solutions in the Common Market or hiding behind the fact that the capitalist system in western Europe is collapsing, is no answer for a socialist Government that ought to begin to put two other socialist policies to deal with rapidly rising unemployment, starting with import controls, the export of capital being controlled and general taxation to ensure that our people get employment.

MR WILSON—Mr Heffer sometimes underestimates the importance of this country as an exporter. Also underestimates the achievements of this country in exports over the last year or two in for the first time stopping the rot in terms of the world trade. I am not responsible for any posters put up during the referendum campaign.

When Mr Heffer suggests that the rise in unemployment has coincided with the referendum result and the policies afterwards he must ask himself—has he used any time—what would have been the consequences for unemployment had the referendum gone the other way. (Cries of "What about these figures, now?" and "What about Sweden?")

When I discussed this yesterday with the Prime Minister of Sweden he pointed out that there is a large saving. Most of the major Swedish principal products—furniture, timber, pulp and paper.

Mr Heffer said we should not seek a solution solely in Europe. He knows we are not doing that. (Interruptions.) When the extremists on both sides have finished I will go on. The Eurobillion summit included the six most advanced industrial nations in the world. He will know of the talks we had with the Commonwealth and our proposals there.

He is wrong in saying we are seeking a solution solely in Europe. We are seeking a solution without Europe we would not find a solution.

High jobless total not being used as means for controlling economy

The questioning of Mr FOOT began when Mr STEEL (Rochester, Seckford, C) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what steps the Government were taking to deal with unemployment.

MR FOOT—The Government are using unemployment as an instrument for controlling the economy. We wish to see effective measures taken to deal with unemployment and the measures that the Government have taken and measures for dealing with inflation are designed to help with that problem. (Labour shouts of "Tory measures".)

MR PRIOR, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Lowestoft, C)—No one in this House has ever heard of unemployment being used as a means for controlling the economy. Time and time again he gets up when the monthly figures are announced and expresses sorrow and sympathy for the unemployed. It is his Government and its policies that are responsible for what has happened. (Conservative cheers.)

MR FOOT—Unemployment on the official figures is not only in this country but over most of the western world and in particular most of the other countries is even more virulent than it is here. It is nonsense for him to say that this Government are responsible for it. We are seeking to cure it.

MR PLANNERY (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab)—Whether it be England, Northern Ireland, Scotland or Wales, more and more people are becoming unemployed and if the buying power of the working people is reduced they cannot buy the commodities they need to live and therefore the people who produce those commodities are being put out of work. That is why the accusations of unemployment to restore the balance are being used.

The answer is to begin to rebalance the economy, to engage in proper economic management and carry out that policy. There is no other policy except the policy of the Conservative Party, which is to let the market decide.

MR FOOT—I do not accept what he says in the first part. If we had not taken steps a few months ago to control the rate of inflation the rate of inflation would be even worse than at present and the chances of reaching the moment when we would be able to rebalance successfully would be further postponed.

I am extremely eager—nobody is more eager in this House—to reach a point where we will be able to rebalance successfully and deal with the fundamental problems.

MR BUCHAN (West Renfrewshire, Lab) said: Enough is enough. These figures are unacceptable in Scotland, as they are in the north of England. The time has come for a serious change in Government policy.

MR FOOT—I repudiate the statement that the Government are using unemployment as an instrument for controlling the economy. We wish to see effective measures taken to deal with unemployment and the measures that the Government have taken and measures for dealing with inflation are designed to help with that problem. (Labour shouts of "Tory measures".)

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Mr Foot anxious to see a situation where general reflation can safely start

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Prime Minister of Iceland invited to London

MR HATTERSLEY, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab), in a statement about the fisheries dispute with Iceland, said: Royal Naval vessels which have been protecting British fisheries fishing in international waters around Iceland are being withdrawn today. Flights by Royal Air Force Nimrod aircraft which have been overflying the area have also been suspended.

This course of action was considered by the Prime Minister and the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary in Copenhagen yesterday morning, and was subsequently confirmed following a full discussion between Mr Callaghan and the Secretary General of Nato, Dr Luns, in Brussels last night. The Ministry of Defence has issued the necessary instructions today.

The decision was taken in the light of Dr Luns' account of the visit he made to Iceland last week and in the expectation that our trawlers will not be harassed by Icelandic coastguard vessels. It was taken despite the unfortunate complications represented by the Icelandic Government's announcement yesterday of the intention to break off diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom.

As a result of the full protection and careful international measures of our naval vessels no trawler wires have been cut since January 3 and fishing has continued, despite Icelandic harassment. But it has always been the hope of the British Government that the dispute would end by negotiation, if necessary to a Fisheries Conference. There is further harassment than naval protection will be restored. However, in the light of Dr Luns' account of his discussions in Reykjavik we believe that the withdrawal of the frigates and the Nimrods will now create an atmosphere in which talks between the British and Icelandic Governments can proceed.

The Prime Minister is sending a message to the Prime Minister of Iceland, Mr Halldorsson, inviting him to come to London as soon as possible.

Her Majesty's Government remain ready to negotiate an agreement which would recognise Iceland's special dependence on fishing and the need to take adequate measures to conserve the cod stocks. However, her Majesty's Government will also naturally take full account of the importance of these fisheries to the livelihood of our own trawlermen and the communities in Britain which depend on them.

MR MAUDLING, Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C)—The Opposition welcome anything which will bring to an end on a fair basis this dispute which has been of little benefit to Britain and of no benefit whatever to the credibility of the British Government. (Labour protests.)

It is essential to make clear the present position of our fishermen. It is the Government's advice that they should not continue to fish just as yesterday, and in the same places. The industry will want an agreement and the negotiations require the withdrawal of the Royal Navy but this should be with simultaneous agreement to no further harassment of our fishermen. Mr Luns said last month that a precondition of talks was that harassment should end. Is there any understanding or undertaking that

effect? If not, how far have the Navy been withdrawn, and how long would it take them to get back?

On December 12 I suggested that the Government might invite a distinguished international figure to help solve the problem. The minister brushed it aside and said the Icelandic Government did not want that sort of thing.

The Icelandic Government took the initiative and invited Dr Luns. It would have been better if the British Government had taken that initiative many weeks ago.

MR HATTERSLEY—I am sorry to hear that Mr Maudling regards this as doing harm to the Government's credibility because on every occasion until today he has endorsed Government policy. We are now following a pattern exactly identical to that followed by the Government of which he was a member two years ago.

In the light of what Dr Luns told the Foreign Secretary yesterday, it is our judgment that there will be no harassment of the withdrawal of the Navy, but if that hope and judgment proves wrong, naval protection will be restored.

At this moment ships of the Royal Navy are moving to an area more than 200 miles from the Icelandic coastline but will be in a position to return quickly if harassment should be renewed, but our hope and, I emphasise, our belief, is that that will not take place.

MR JAMES JOHNSON (Kingston upon Hull, West, Lab)—Many fishermen and many in Hull and other ports are not happy about this action but accept it stoically because they have an assurance that if they are in difficulties the

Navy will go back to their aid, if there is an incident within the 200 mile limit.

I welcome the Government initiative because I do not think it possible to end the deadlock otherwise and it is the only way of testing the sincerity of the Icelandic negotiators and particularly of their cabinet in this matter.

MR HATTERSLEY—I confirm what I said a fortnight ago, that the Government would not mediate if it was likely to produce a successful result. Dr Luns is now carrying out a mediation role. He has said if not mediating but is doing his best to bring the parties together.

MR GRIMOND (Orkney and Shetland, Lab)—We hope these talks take place and are successful, but the ultimate solution of the dispute is an international agreement for extension of limits and conservation of stocks.

MR HATTERSLEY said the Government would play their part when the Law of the Sea Conference resumed. It would be many months before it came to a conclusion.

MR WALL (Hastings, C)—When the negotiations start will it give his mind to the larger world aspects, namely the exchange of quotas between Iceland and Britain?

MR HATTERSLEY—What we must seek to do is if the Icelandic Prime Minister comes to Britain to forge an interim agreement between now and the new arrangements for the operation of the Law of the Sea Conference. We must together in peace, and represent the interests of the two fish-interests.

loyd to office eaker

MR. Speaker, I am sure that you will be able to do so (he went on) next, the fourth sitting today. This is in the Standing Order the first report of the House on Procedure since 1971-72.

MR. SHORT, Lord of the Council and House (Newcastle Central, Lab)—The will have learnt with great of your decision your post (Lord understood that it is in, Mr. Speaker, that he do speeches on that re will be an opportunity for the convenience of the House. After this motion to mark your distinguished service will also be an opportunity to see to you.

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Making Giro competitive: phased introduction of credit facilities and cheque cards

MR. MACKENZIE, Minister of State for Industry (Reading, Lab), moving the second reading of the Post Office (Banking Services) Bill, said it was concerned with only one element of the wide range of Post Office activities—National Giro.

The National Giro service was intended to provide a cheap and speedy money transfer system. However, Giro's competitive position had in the transfer sector been weakened by the personal account facilities offered by banks. It must be able to build up an integrated range of banking services to its personal customers and to the corporate sector. The Bill sought to expand the powers of the Post Office to provide such banking services.

Circumstances permitting and in the light of experience, Giro would expand to offer new services like overdrafts for businesses and for personal account holders, cheque guarantees cards, and so on. The new services would be introduced on a phased basis with the timing of their introduction subject to the usual controls exercised by the monetary authorities in consultation with the Government.

The Government believed it was socially desirable that a full range of banking facilities should be available to all, particularly to weekly paid people who were the largest sector of the community without banking accounts.

Self-supporting

The removal of the existing restrictions on Giro's operations would enable it to compete on equal terms with the banks. It was important therefore to ensure that its position as an entity within the Post Office did not involve any element of subsidy. Competition with the banks would be fair.

It was intended that the new Giro credit operations would be self-supporting, that Giro did not anticipate seeking further capital from the Government to finance its operations. Giro would not be subsidised by the rest of the Post Office. It would continue to pay on a commercial basis for its use of Post Office services and it would continue to publish separate accounts so that its performance could be properly maintained and assessed.

Giro would be subject to the same guidance from the monetary authorities on, for example, credit controls as that applied to the banks. It was intended that Giro would satisfy the requirements of monetary policy as it extended its services.

The Government believed it right for the removal of these restrictions to be accompanied by a fresh financial start and a firm base on which to build.

Since the review by the previous administration Giro had concentrated its efforts on those segments of the money transfer market most likely to lead to early profits. By its marketing initiative and containment of costs Giro had progressively reduced its losses until it achieved a modest profit last year, despite a heavy burden of interest on past losses. With its present capital structure, it could not hope to overtake the accumulated losses within the foreseeable future.

The Government therefore recommended to the House a level and form of write-off which was considered properly suited and related to Giro's future profitability and which was matched to a level which gave Giro a reasonable prospect of servicing its remaining capital.

Under the Bill, Giro's capital base would be reduced by about 40 per cent, from £42.5m to £25.5m. Giro's new capital would be built in the form of public dividend capital and half in the form of National Loans Fund loans.

There was no question of public dividend capital being introduced as a soft option to relieve Giro from repaying interest on loan capital. In order to ensure a proper return on the dividend capital, the Bill required the Secretary of State to set Giro a financial objective.

The financial objective was that over the three years 1975-76 to 1977-78 Giro would, after paying interest on its remaining loan capital, earn an average annual return of 12.5 per cent on its retained profits. He trusted that any fair minded MP would accept this as realistic.

This objective would call for a successively better performance in each of the three years in question and would ensure a sound discipline for Giro to reach.

The linked but separate question of dividend policy would be the subject of discussion with the Post Office and the Treasury each year. The Secretary of State would be concerned to secure dividends consistent with the profits earned and the capital requirements of the business. In the foreseeable future capital requirements were expected to be small.

The Government had in mind, making one year with another, that the dividend return on the public dividend capital should not be less than the interest which would have been paid on the equivalent amount of loan capital.

The Government proposed in the Bill to repeal the powers still available to the Secretary of State under the Post Office (Borrowing) Act, 1972. These powers were sought by the then minister to enable him to release the Post Office from the liability to repay debt incurred in respect of the postal and remittance services up to March, 1973, subject to an overriding maximum of £200m.

By virtue of this provision, the Post Office had already been released from about £177m of debt, leaving the power to release about £23m more of its debt not exercised. Those powers were sought in respect of the postal and remittance businesses of the Post Office and that was why they were not being used for the write-off of Giro's losses.

The Government's proposals were not made in any doctrinaire spirit but to establish a satisfactory basis on which Giro could build for the future. That Giro was an established and valuable institution was not a matter of dispute. They were taking a further logical step to secure that it should continue more effectively than they could fairly expect it to do while its freedom to compete was restricted and while it carried its present burden of debt.

No one was compelled to use Giro and it would not be subsidised. It would be subsidised by its own competitiveness. The Government recognised that Giro had the potential to make an effective contribution to society.

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Lack of evidence

MR. TOM KING, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Bridgwater, C), said the Opposition had substantial reservations about the measure and would oppose it. The first reservation was the lack of evidence to substantiate the need for it at all. Giro would not be offering overdrafts at any more attractive rates than the commercial banks, slightly higher if anything, and it was therefore doubtful whether there would be a flood of applications for private accounts.

It was strange that at this time the Government should authorise both the Treasury Savings and the Giro to proceed.

Their next reservation was on the basic ability of the Post Office management to cope with a development of this size. Instead of the speedy transmission of funds, the original concept of Giro, they were moving into specific banking services.

It seemed extraordinary, when embarking on a fundamental and fairly urgent review of the Post Office, with a report within a year, to anticipate the outcome.

They also questioned the expertise in banking services and overdrafts. It appeared that the build-up of full banking services promised by the Minister of State was to be done without extra public service employees. That would be a remarkable achievement. Were

those who were already processing various documents automatically to become assessors of credit and of the other banking services offered?

A serious allegation has been made in information I have seen (he said), that the way the capital structure has been set up there are negative or minus free resources, as defined in the Bank of England rules and that no commercial bank would be allowed by the Bank of England to trade if it were set up on that basis.

If that allegation is true, it is serious. On that basis, I understand that Giro would be unable to protect its depositors by its own resources, and would need recourse to the Government which would perhaps involve a further write-off of losses.

The Minister had said it would be self-supporting and not subsidised, but the position was covered by the clause in the Bill enabling the Secretary of State from time to time to pay sums to Giro. That had a familiar ring about it.

MR. GOLDING (Newcastle under Lyme, Lab) said he welcomed the Bill on behalf of the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office Engineering Union. The financial results of Giro had been good and they had been made possible by an impressive increase in productivity.

If Giro was going to fulfil its social purpose it must expand the number of individual accounts further. The numbers of salaries and wages paid through Giro would have to be increased.

There was no evidence that the Government had suited particularly well on Giro over the past two years. Giro's share of money transactions had been only about 4 per cent.

They should transfer the Paymaster General's department to Giro and create a single Government banking service. The Treasury had made things difficult, not only by providing duplicate facilities to the Paymaster General's department, but also by siding too strongly with the private banking sector.

Giro should be accepted into the Committee of Clearing Banks and the Government should use their influence to see that the publically-owned Giro was given a place within the established banking system.

Children in cars

MR. GILBERT, Minister for Transport, in a written reply, said: In Parliament, grants power to make seat belt wearing compulsory. I shall seek to ensure that children ride in the back seats of cars unless protected by a harness.

Bills to end caning in schools rejected

By 181 votes to 120, a majority of 61, MR. CANAVAN (West Strathgus, Lab) was refused leave to bring in the Education (Abolition of Corporal Punishment) Bill to abolish the use of corporal punishment in all education establishments and to make provision for alternative forms of punishment.

He said that the use of corporal punishment in schools was one of the last vestiges of legalised formal violence alive in society. Virtually every other country in Europe had removed that practice and Poland was approaching the two hundredth anniversary of its abolition.

Even the most hardened criminal who had committed the most heinous crime could not legally be subject to any form of corporal punishment. Many children were daily subject to a form of punishment with the full approval of the education system.

The use of corporal punishment had a brutalising effect on the teacher-pupil relationship which should be based on mutual respect and not on confrontation. The use of corporal punishment was degrading.

Corporal punishment was endemic in many schools and the only way to eliminate it was by legislation. If child beating was legal in schools was it any wonder there was violence? In extreme cases excessive use of corporal punishment could lead to sadism on the part of the teacher and masochism on the part of the pupil.

The Bill proposed new additional powers for school authorities to detain pupils beyond normal school hours and even on Saturday mornings to have a full police in the community service. Parents must be brought into consultation at an early stage when a child's behaviour was anti-social.

MR. CORMACK (South-West Staffordshire, C) said Mr. Canavan's proposals should be thrown out as the ludicrous set of specious do-gooding nonsense that they were.

Discipline was an essential part of teaching. The people who pretended to believe in consultation should listen a little more carefully to those who had the duty and very difficult job of enforcing discipline in the schools.

There was something in the old adage that if "you spare the rod you spoil the child".

One of the reasons for the frighteningly high level of delinquency was the lack of discipline in schools. Juvenile vandalism was costing the country £8.5m a year at the moment and something like £32m was spent on penal provisions.

Cost of answers

MR. CHARLES MORRIS, Minister of State, Civil Service, in a written reply said that the estimated average cost of answering a parliamentary question orally was £26, and £16 for a written answer.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Today at 2.30: Motion on amendments to Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill.
House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Debates on juvenile crime and on the case of Mr. D. C. Anderson. (C. Debated a question on fees paid by overseas students.)

Majority of 258 for Government at end of devolution debate

As reported in later editions of The Times yesterday, the Government had a majority of 258 at the end of the four-day debate on the White Paper on devolution. The motion to take note of it was carried by 255 votes to 37. It was carried by 255 votes to 37.

The Opposition amendment to add at the end of the Government motion to take note of the White Paper the words "and affirms the use for an Assembly in Scotland, but rejects the Government's particular proposals for Scotland and Wales which will lead to confusion and conflict, and which will threaten the unity of the United Kingdom" was rejected by 315 votes to 244—Government majority, 71.

The Scottish and Welsh nationalists amendment to add to the Government motion the words: "but regrets that the Scottish and Welsh Assemblies are given no meaningful powers over their respective economies" was rejected by 304 votes to 27—Government majority, 277.

MR. WIGLEY (Caernarvon, Plaid Cymru) said his party saw no reason why a Welsh assembly should not have full legislative powers. The assembly should have responsibility for economic matters, specifically economic planning and regional development matters.

The assembly must have legislative powers if it was to tackle industrial problems seriously. Without the power to change legislation the freedom of executive action of the assembly would be largely illusory.

Now that the United Kingdom was in the EEC and likely to remain there, the argument for Wales to have a full voice in the institutions of the EEC could not be answered. It was ridiculous to say that if Luxembourg with a population equal to that of Wales could have a seat, the people of Wales and Scotland could not.

He had no objection to a referendum on the subject, providing that it did not entail any undue delay and that all the canvassed alternatives were on the paper.

Plaid Cymru would not necessarily object to separate bills for Scotland and Wales, but they would strongly object if this was seen as a delaying tactic.

MR. REID (East Strathgus, Lab) said the Government's motion was not being advanced for the better government of the people of Scotland but simply to preserve what little unity existed in the ranks of the Labour Party. The Conservative amendment, which had significantly shed any commitment to a piece of sticking plaster pasted over an open division.

The proposed assembly would be little more than a clearing house for Westminster. Its general role would be as an intermediary between the United Kingdom Government, local authorities, and other agencies.

Scotland now had to think on an international scale. If Luxembourg with half the population of Edinburgh could be represented at the top table of the European Communities so should the people of Scotland.

His party's ultimate objective was to restore national sovereignty to the people of Scotland and the withdrawal of all Scots MPs from the Commons.

MR. WHITELAW, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Peebles and the Borders, C) said they must prevent the break-up of Britain and the undermining of the United Kingdom.

Those who sought to govern an independent Scotland could not run away from the need to finance their own defence forces, or the need to provide services, inevitably uneconomic, to many isolated communities in the Highlands and Islands.

Today SNP members preferred to ignore these problems and together with Welsh nationalists used every move towards devolution as an opportunity to press for more in pursuit of their declared objective of complete independence. The House must recognize this determination.

A strong body of opinion in Scotland was pressing for change. As a Conservative he believed the state and Government existed to serve the individual and that institutions should develop gradually to meet changing needs and the demands of the individuals they served.

He feared the resentment in Scotland which would be caused by refusal to act at all would present serious dangers in precipitating the break-up of the United Kingdom.

The Government's proposals were a muddled compromise which could only lead to confusion and conflict. He was glad they were considering dropping the dangerous political role exercised by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State would not long survive with an assembly. The voice of Scotland would be reduced both in the Cabinet and in the House.

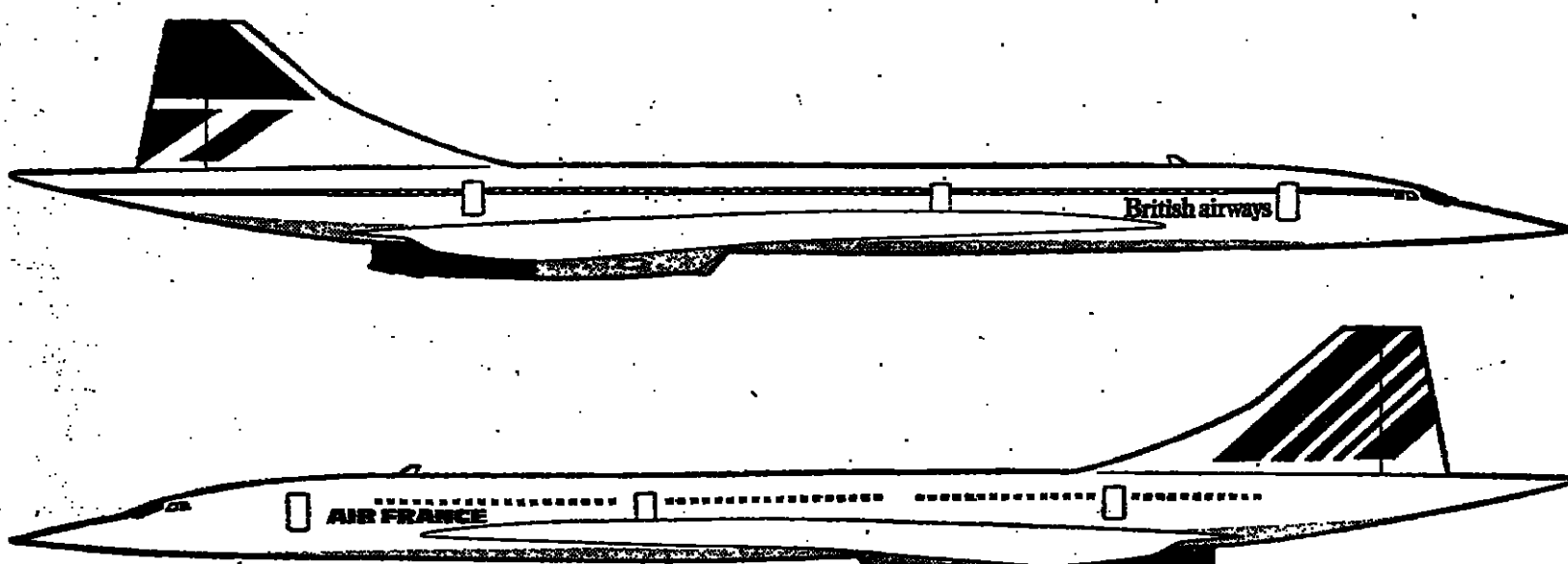
MR. WILLIAM ROSS, Secretary of State for Scotland, said the commitment had been plain, and not just from the Labour Party. People would be entitled to be cynical if at this stage they denied that it was there and refused to do anything about it.

Parliament could not leave the financing of assemblies to an independent board and this was why they should be dealt with by Parliament itself.

The Secretary of State had no power of veto, though this had been suggested. It was the House which had this power where there was trouble in relation to general policy. Under devolution which involved giving powers to an assembly, legislative or executive, the sovereign Parliament must have the right to intervene through reserve powers. It might be that, presentationally, the Government had not dealt with this all that well. They were ready to look at it however.

Labour had never said they would depart from the principle of the political and economic integrity of the United Kingdom. Every appeal by the Scottish nationalists was based on figures that could not be borne out.

He did not think that the country wanted a federal solution. The country wanted to retain the unity of the United Kingdom. There will be continuing discussions (he said) and exchanges of ideas, but we cannot and will not vote for anything that leads us towards separation.



**Congratulations to the airlines
that are going the fastest.
From the airline that's growing
the fastest.**



Bernard Levin

The 'crime' of Donald Woods and what goes by the name of justice in South Africa

I see that a Mr Donald Woods has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This comes as no surprise to me. I can tell you: I have known the man for a good many years, and from the minute I first set eyes on him I have been quite certain that a face like his would sooner or later end up behind bars. Indeed, in my opinion he should count himself doubly lucky: first, to have stayed out of chokery as long as he has, and second to have been done for only half a year when he was finally rumbled. For Mr Donald Woods is a white South African, the editor of a fine and liberal newspaper (the *East London Daily Dispatch*), and the crime for which he has been sentenced is that, on diverse occasions and with other persons not in custody, he did knowingly and wilfully uphold the cause of humanity, dignity, honesty and decency, contrary to the repeatedly expressed wishes of a state which insists that all four be constantly trampled underfoot.

Mr Woods was charged under Section 82 of South Africa's Criminal Procedures Act, and to understand the background of the case it is necessary to begin by going back to 1964. In that year, there was an attempt to intimidate violence against the author Mr Alan Paton, then as now an implacable foe of injustice in South Africa and elsewhere. Anyone who knows Mr Paton knows that he would be about as easy to intimidate as the sun. He was, however, when he was in the windscreen of his car obviously did not know that. He was a policeman, in the state security organisation named Hattings, and there was an eye witness to his crime. This was a fellow-member of the security police who subsequently left that notorious organisation—went straight, you might say. The witness is East London City Councillor Mr Donald Card.

Now from the time of the Paton incident Donald Woods has made it his and his paper's business to look into the excesses of the South African security police, who have been repeatedly responsible for brutality and crime of various kinds; their worst single action was the kicking to death, in 1969, of the respected Muslim leader, the Imam Haron, while he was in custody. (They claimed he was on the stairs, but when independent medical evidence became available, the Government hastily settled out of court, with a substantial payment, the case brought by the Imam's widow. There is, incidentally, no suggestion that

Hattings was in any way involved in that particular crime.)

Donald Woods, like any other outspoken opponent of the South African Government's policies, has been a marked man for years; he has been repeatedly threatened by the authorities and their supporters, being accused of, among other things, treason and "incitement to revolution" (for criticising unjust laws), and a member of his newspaper's printing staff was approached by security police who wanted someone to spy on him. (His very characteristic response was to say: "I was more amused than angered, having nothing to fear, nothing to hide, and a daily newspaper in which my political standpoint is published openly every morning.") On top of that, he has incurred the regime's implacable enmity by bringing no fewer than six successful libel actions against its adherents or supporters, including one against a Cabinet Minister, Mr Ben Schoeman, who called him "the sort of person who incites long-haired communist scums overseas to attack South African oversmen"; since the statement was a plain lie and Schoeman knew it was, even a South African court had to award Mr Woods substantial damages for that. And on top of everything else, his newspaper is the only daily in South Africa which has more black than white readers, which naturally causes those whose influence it exposes to fear its influence and effect.

The scene now shifts to King William's Town, and the time to last year. There is in South Africa an admirable organisation called the Black Community Programme, which is run by young blacks who, while keeping strictly within the law, offer African self-betterment projects of various kinds. Such an organisation, whose members, in Donald Woods's words, work "to uplift and help the people", naturally incurs the hostility of the state, and in any society like South Africa there will be zealots who are only too glad to put official attitudes into vicious practice. The King William's Town branch of the BCP was broken into: furniture was slashed, typewriters broken and a duplicating machine stolen. But there was an eye witness to this action, too, who told Donald Woods that one of the criminals involved was security policeman Hattings.

Mark now what Mr Woods did, and tell me if you do not think that South African tyranny has opponents better than it deserves. Instead of

"He was soon to learn that in countries like South Africa it is not those who commit the state's crimes and injustices who are punished, but their victims"

publishing an exposé, demanding the prosecution of the guilty, he spoke privately (in the course of an interview) to General van den Bergh, director of the Bureau of State Security, and the next day to Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Justice; to both of these he made clear that he was not seeking to instigate the prosecution of Hattings, but only his restraint. He told them that the policeman's conduct warranted serious reprimand; since the interview was confidential and informal, views were confidential and informal, and he did not want to consider the matter and take whatever action they thought appropriate. As Donald put it later in court:

"I had raised the matter in a confidential discussion with the country's chief security officer, and I did not want to abuse his hospitality by making my visit the cause of public embarrassment to his service. My only concern was that these bullying actions by the culprit should be immediately stopped."

That was by no means all, for he went on:

"I stated further that the more privately the man could be dealt with, the better it would be for race relations in the area, because not all blacks in the Eastern Cape know of the things he had done as a security policeman, and the more the public knew of his actions on the matter if the situation could be rectified."

And as if he had not leaned over far enough backwards (as we shall shortly see, he hadn't) to make it

clear that he was acting entirely as an honourable man willing to believe that he was dealing with other honourable men, and that by doing so he could get a grave inquiry put right without hurting anybody, he revealed that:

"I actually put it... that the man may have laboured under the delusion that he was serving his country by bullying liberals, and that if he received a clear indication from above that such actions were strongly condemned by his superiors this would be beneficial to all concerned."

General van den Bergh and the Minister of Justice made clear that they were disturbed by what Donald had told them, and as he put it, "responded correctly and favourably to what amounted to an expression of trust and cooperation by a concerned citizen"; General van den Bergh added that he would raise the matter with the senior officer directly in charge of the security police, General Geldenhuys. And in that, at any rate, he kept his word, for shortly afterwards, Donald was invited to repeat his allegations to members of the security branch. He did so in a memorandum to General Geldenhuys, and was immediately asked to put it in the form of a sworn statement.

This, since it was true, he did, though he was surprised at the request, for the whole point of his action had been to get the matter dealt with informally, and his clear understanding from General van den Bergh and the Minister of Justice was that it would be so. He was soon to learn better, and to learn again that in countries like South Africa (and the Soviet Union, which in such matters it so closely resembles) it is not those who commit the state's crimes and injustices who are punished, but their victims.

For Donald Woods was then told that, unless he disclosed the names of his informants, a subpoena would be issued to compel him to do so. Donald then got in touch with his informants, Councillor Card, who had witnessed the Paton incident, was willing to be named; the person who had seen the break-in at the BCP premises was not, knowing that the police would use his name to give the name of the informant who was unwilling for it to be disclosed, and was prosecuted.

In court, he again refused to disclose the name of the witness, "not only because of the journalistic code of ethics, but because of his special circumstances which render him particularly vulnerable..." He

further explained exactly how the matter had come to light, making clear the terms on which he had spoken to General van den Bergh and the Minister, and stressed his belief that they had behaved properly in their response to his statements to them. Then, however, he turned his attention to General Geldenhuys:

"His attitude towards me has been clear from the start. He has been welcoming the cooperation of a concerned citizen. Since my memorandum to him there has not been a word of acknowledgment from him. It is a single communication expressing appreciation or further inquiry or suggestion of special treatment for the informant, or any direct proposal, which might facilitate the rectification of something wrong in his department, in the spirit in which my help was offered... it seems to me that I now face punishment for accusing a member of his staff of criminal vandalism, and that the manner in which he chose to handle this entire affair suggests an attempt to intimidate me. I give General Geldenhuys my word that I will not go to jail for trusting officials of the state with confidential suggestions motivated not only by concern for race relations in South Africa, but by the stated wish of the Government to handle such matters with delicacy and tact."

The magistrate, a Mr Coetzee, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. He immediately gave notice of appeal, and was released on bail pending his hearing, which is expected to be in February or early March. He is unlikely to win it.

Apologists for South Africa often complain that that country is unfairly treated, its faults being exaggerated and its virtues ignored. But such a story as I have just recounted needs no exaggeration; indeed, it is so straightforward that it could be exaggerated. And the remedy for the criticism South Africa incurs is, after all, in South Africa's own hands, not in those of the critics. I am reminded of a verse by Sappho, which is as far from being a complaint as a complaint by Hitler, against what he called the "lies and calumnies" about Nazi Germany printed in democratic countries. It only needs the name of the country changed to bring it fully up to date:

"You cannot praise the lie, nor the violet perfume... Nor could a golden rose Nor black midnight gloom... South is our rest content; it is its own advertisement."

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Concorde: The shape of things to come despite protests

Concorde in the colours of British Airways and Air France inaugurates supersonic passenger services this morning with flights respectively to Bahrain and Rio de Janeiro.

But after the euphoria of this historic moment, has evaporated the long-term future of this new era of civil aviation will be seen to be in serious doubt. Twenty years of brilliant technological achievement by the aircraft industries of Britain and France have come to a climax at the wrong moment. Concorde as conceived in 1959 was heavily over-engineered, with two major drawbacks—it is too small and too noisy. These drawbacks could result in the supersonic era being pulled up short, with only the 16 aircraft in the current production line being built.

Concorde is too noisy because its engines were designed during a period when aircraft noise was accepted by the public, many of whom even thought it was beautiful. The environment movement had yet to be born and 200,000 people would go to the Farnborough air show every summer to hear fighters making the sonic boom on purpose.

By the time environmentalists were flexing their muscles worldwide during the middle 1960s, it was far too late to redesign the Olympus 593 as a powerplant. Various modifications were attempted in an effort to reduce the din on take-off, but although some of these helped, they did not solve the basic problem.

The result is that Concorde is suspect wherever it wants to fly. Lengthy and acrimonious wrangles against every effort by its backing governments to obtain landing rights at airports abroad. London-Bahrain is far from being an ideal route for British Airways, but this is as far as the machine can go at present because the Indians will not allow Concorde to overfly the southern part of their country at supersonic speeds, while the Australians threaten to sue if the plane is allowed to land at Washington and New York.

In the United States, Mr William Coleman, the Transportation Secretary, will decide within the next two weeks whether Concorde should be allowed to land at Washington and New York.

In the vicious verbal battles which have been fought in an effort to influence his decision, the protesters have emphasised a further objection—the likelihood of Concorde punching holes in the ozone layer which protects the earth from ultraviolet rays from the sun, so increasing the incidence of skin cancer.

Prime market on America's eastern seaboard

Both airlines badly want unfettered rights to operate into the United States. What they do not want is a qualified approval for a trial period of perhaps six months into one of the airports, probably Washington. This would provide a sensible trial, and it would also enable a concentrated attack on the supersonic services to be mounted by the environmentalists.

There is no suggestion that Concorde services around the world will be withdrawn if Mr Coleman does not agree to let BA and Air France into America. But an absence of any supersonic transport landing rights there would mean the virtual end of any chance of the project making money. For it is on the American eastern seaboard that the prime business market the two airlines want to tap exists.

The winning of a large share of this market with passengers prepared to pay £90 to £100 on top of the usual first-class

return to cross the Atlantic in three and a half hours instead of seven, could persuade the American carriers to buy Concorde.

British Airways is confident that if it were allowed to operate the route pattern it wants with the five Concorde's, it could break even on supersonic operation. But the chances of this party emerging appear slim indeed. Routes to the United States and to Australia are held up at present for the reasons given earlier. London-Bahrain is a stop in the Soviet Union, a realisation of the Rostov agreement with the Russians, who will not move until their supersonic airliner, the Tu-144, is ready for commercial services outside their own country.

London-Johannesburg needs an intermediate stop in Africa, but none of the countries there will relax a supersonic aircraft which is on its way to South Africa.

Now a period of reasonable calm is needed

If, however, the two pioneer airlines were to obtain the route network they want, and other international operators were to join the supersonic club, Concorde would prove to be its own worst enemy, with too few seats and insufficient range. The world aircraft manufacturing industry has traditionally made aircraft too small, but such limitations have been quickly overcome through modifications. The first Boeing 707 scarcely had the range to fly the Atlantic. Now, with crisscrossing between Paris and Los Angeles non-stop.

There is no technical reason why Concorde should not be developed into a 200-seater with intercontinental range. But by continuing to develop a second generation supersonic transport at 5,000 mph, compared with the 1,000 mph it has cost to bring Concorde to today's stage. In a world dominated by technology, such spending would be unthinkable, even if the burden were to be shared between two or more nations.

This is not to say the inaugural passenger flights from the protesters have emphasised a further objection—the likelihood of Concorde punching holes in the ozone layer which protects the earth from ultraviolet rays from the sun, so increasing the incidence of skin cancer.

What is wanted after today is a period of reasonable calm stretching over several years, in which the airlines can establish their supersonic networks using the most conservative judgments, as free as possible from the pressures of governments and protesters alike.

If at the end of such a period the world business community has taken to Concorde, and if as is expected the world economy has recovered, it will come to an end, that would be the time to embark on the further development, bringing in as technical and financial partners the Americans, other Europeans, and even the Soviet Union.

There is no real reason why, by the year 2000, a fleet of international Super Concorde's should not be plying the air routes of the world—their new, quiet engines making them acceptable at every airport, and with the success of today's generation of environmentalists looking back on January 21, 1976, and wondering what the fuss was all about.

Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

First of a two-part survey of the Conservative Party's responsibilities in opposition

Foreign policy must be based on the full use of our influence

In an article last August, I said: "The broad stream of British foreign policy should not be sharply diverted with every change of government, for the nation's interests do not change, much as it needs to adapt to external circumstances. In these circumstances, the primary function of Opposition is to exercise vigilance to keep a critical eye on the performance of the Government to chide when it displays tardiness or lack of vision, to suggest when new ideas are needed, and openly to support where support is justified and necessary."

The months that have followed have fully strengthened my conviction that this is the right approach. An Opposition should not seek to exploit foreign policy solely as a stepping-stone to power. When it obtains power, it will have to wrestle with the selfsame problems. An Opposition is bound to do all it can to frustrate the Government in domestic affairs, particularly

when, as is true at present, the Government is committed to a disastrous partisan course.

But when it comes to Britain's dealings with other countries, the Opposition must wish to see the Government succeed, so long as it is defending British interests, and doing so in a manner which takes into account not merely short-term expediency but long-term necessity and the needs of national security.

We are right to point out how much the Government's economic policy has weakened Britain's stance in foreign affairs and how its muddled foreign policy has hurt Britain's voice and how its muddled foreign policy has hurt Britain's voice and how its muddled foreign policy has hurt Britain's voice.

The two great events of 1975 were the Referendum on membership of the EEC, and the

Helsinki Conference. On both these issues the Opposition found itself ranged alongside the Government, or, at any rate, the majority of the Government. The Conservative Party probably made the greatest contribution to the successful result of the EEC Referendum. As for Helsinki, we welcomed the purpose of détente, because to do anything else would have been crazy, while remaining very clearly that nothing had happened there which possibly justified the West in letting down its guard. The proof of the Helsinki pudding came in the easing thereof.

Since the summer, a surprising quiet has descended in some of the world's trouble spots, while others, especially Angola and Lebanon, have suddenly emerged. Portugal now seems more stable than at one time it seemed we could hope. Indeed, the peaceful ending of the dispute between Greece and Turkey, or of the position in Cyprus. There is no sign of real progress, but on the other hand I think we can draw comfort from the well established principle that the things that go wrong there are newsworthy and solid, if unspectacular, progress seldom gets the headlines.

In Rhodesia, there does seem

to be a more genuine attempt at discussion and agreement between Mr Smith and Mr Nkomo than seemed likely a few months ago.

Two new and disturbing developments have been the renewed dispute with Iceland, and the very dangerous situation in Angola. In both cases the Conservative Opposition has endeavoured to play a constructive role. It is difficult to criticise the Government for protecting the interests of British subjects, and it is difficult to doubt that it has been doing its duty in providing protection to British fishermen who are harassed by the Icelandic Navy when peacefully pursuing their perfectly legal occupation. But it was right also for the Opposition to point out the dangers of deadlock between Britain and Iceland, and the alienation of international sympathy involved in a dispute between a very large power and a very small power.

I suggested that it might be helpful to appoint some distinguished international figure to act as a mediator between the two countries. How much better for Britain if they had accepted our suggestion then. However, the public's apparent climb-down would have been avoided.

We also put forward a proposal designed to help in Angola. We pointed out that American policy had been paralysed by the dispute between Congress and the Administration, and that in these circumstances a very special responsibility devolved upon Europe, and we suggested that Britain, together with her EEC colleagues, should try and set up a conference of all interested parties in Africa and elsewhere to find a solution. As there has been little or no sign of any government response or of any government action while the situation has grown steadily more critical.

There is considerable evidence that a gap has been developing in the Government's special responsibility devolved upon Europe, and we suggested that Britain, together with her EEC colleagues, should try and set up a conference of all interested parties in Africa and elsewhere to find a solution. As there has been little or no sign of any government response or of any government action while the situation has grown steadily more critical.

Without in any way departing from the plain common sense of the issue, that peace between east and west is better than war between them, it can be said that the Government's policy since Helsinki has been disappointing. There is very little evidence of any progress in that broad range of human issues, inelegantly described as "peace, freedom, the reuniting of families, freedom of movement for individuals, and access for journalists. Yet these are some of the things where the Russians could most easily have made some moves, and where they know that western opinion is particularly concerned.

But what is more disturbing has been the continued build-up of Soviet strength, coupled with the apparent deadlock in the SALT and NBF talks.

The Government appears unwilling to recognise these facts. It is under heavy pressure from its left-wing to make further severe reductions in defence expenditure, and if it is to justify these to its extent at all, it clearly must play down the extent to which Soviet power is continuing to increase. It does not, thereby, serve the cause of peace. Si pacem vis bellum para...

(To be concluded)

Reginald Maudling
The author is Conservative Party Bench Spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

The Times Diary

A great day for British apathy

The Concorde, a fast and expensive aeroplane, makes its first commercial (if that is an appropriate word) flight today. You might think that this is a great day for the nation, but after the build-up of recent weeks, could remain unaware of this historic event?

Some 83 per cent of the population are unaware of the Concorde's existence, according to a sample poll we took yesterday. My reporter Alan Hamilton made it easy for them, too, by conducting the poll outside the British Airways office in Regent Street, London. He interviewed 30 people, and he reports:

"In answer to my question 'Do you realise why tomorrow is a great day for Britain?' Only five knew immediately that I was referring to Concorde, in spite of the fact that behind me in the British Airways window a television set was showing endless shots of the Big Silver Bird in flight.

Eleven people were positively against the project. Of the remainder, 12 were wholeheartedly in favour, and seven showed a reluctant acceptance of the aircraft's existence. A businessman on his way to book a subsonic flight to Chicago thought the inaugural flight had already taken place.

Another businessman said: 'What's the good of cutting a couple of hours off the flight to Bahrain when you still have to fight your way to Heathrow and put up with all sorts of delays when you get there? I think there may have been some merit in the project when it was begun, but it cannot possibly be worth what it is costing now.'

Almost nobody thought faster travel was an advantage in itself. Most of those in favour, however, thought the aircraft would provide a boost for British prestige and morale. A housewife, when asked if

she knew why it was a great day, replied: 'No, is Harold Wilson resigning?' When told it was only the Concorde's first day at work, she declared herself firmly in favour of the aircraft, even although it would benefit only a minority. 'It's a great thing for Britain,' it shows our work, we still have best brains and know-how. Too many people knock it because they are too short-sighted to see the good it will bring. You don't hear of the French trying to cancel their end.'

Two people recalled the evidence given by 'that bishop' to the Concorde hearing in Washington and both agreed with his anti-aircraft stand.

An enthusiastic about Concorde, and was pleased that British Airways was one of its first operators. 'I always travel BA when I come to England: they are much more polite than the American airlines.'

A passer-by thought that the Concorde was making its inaugural flight to Bahrain in order to impress the oil sheikhs so that they would lend us more money. 'But if we had not got involved in this ridiculous project we would not have had to borrow so much in the first place.'

Inevitably, there was one woman who thought she knew exactly whom to blame for such a profligate waste of money. 'It was Wedgwood Benn's idea in the first place, wasn't it? What else can you expect from the likes of him?'



What Stinton's sculptures would look like

High hopes

A bizarre plan to fill London's open spaces with large moving sculptures will be demonstrated to MPs this evening. It is the brainchild of Geoffrey Stinton, once worked as a special effects man for television productions such as *Dr Who*. The sculptures would be based on the technology of the chemicals industries, and are being shown at the gallery of the Chemical Industries Association, Albert Embankment.

Stinton's designs resemble eggs with trees in them or (as in the artists' impression I reproduce) golf balls made of Eumetal, each on 35-ft. tees. They are, says, intended to relate to organic growth. The structures would sway in

the wind and be light enough to transport easily from site to site, yet they would be immensely strong. They would also be cheap—a cluster of six 10-ft plastic mushrooms might be less than £4,000.

Stinton hopes to get support from industrial and local government sponsors (he has interested ICI already) and thinks the sculptures would be just the thing to improve Londoners' morale. They would also be vandal-proof. 'If you threw a brick at them, it would just bounce off', he said.

Red rags

Tomorrow night at St Pancras Assembly Rooms there is to be a concert of politically progressive music. People tie themselves up in knots asking how music can be used to express political ideas, says Frederic Rzewski, one of the composer-performers concerned. 'But all music is political and most is progressive.'

Some pieces are more progressive than others, though. Rzewski's composition about the Attica prison riots horrified some concertgoers in America by apparently taking sides with the prisoners who were killed. 'But as music it relates to popular music, and you could be easy to it', says Rzewski. He considers that the music written by the British composer, Cornelius Cardew, is more experimental and ideologically explicit than his own. Cardew's contribution to the concert is a set of variations celebrating the German communist leader, Thälmann.

The balance of the programme is made up with the first British performance of three arias from the Chinese opera, *The Red Lantern*. Words and music are allusions to well-known revolutionary



Will reading this stuff make me go blind?

songs are only part of political music, Rzewski says. 'The sort of audience you are playing to, and under what conditions you are playing are important too. The choice of the St Pancras Assembly Rooms, where embattled Labour councillors flew the red flag in the 1950s, may be an appropriate one, but Cardew says it was made largely because the hall was cheap to hire.'

Patriotism

After the row over the purchase of German china for the House of Commons, a similar storm has blown up in Dublin. It is over the State-owned Irish Life Assurance Company's decision to place an order for £250,000 worth of furniture for its new

head office with a manufacturer in, of all places, England.

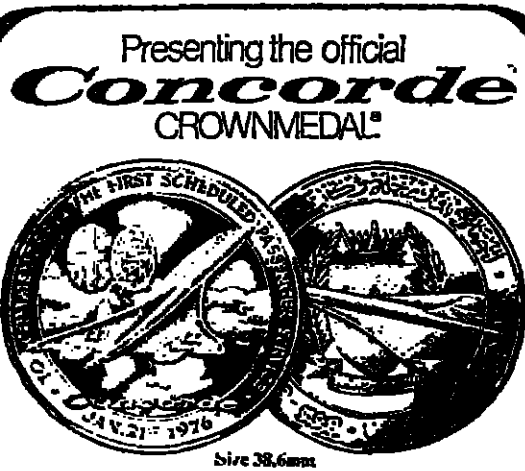
A furious Irish furniture industry, faced with slack business and high unemployment, says it was not even asked to tender for the job, and the general secretary of the Irish Labour Party has demanded the sacking of the entire Irish Life board. Such has been the heat generated by the issue that the Cabinet has discussed the matter, and Irish Life has felt it necessary to provide the Government with a 132-page explanation of its action.

At yesterday's Cabinet meeting in Dublin, Justin Keating, Minister for Industry and Commerce, claimed there were discrepancies between Irish Life's report and what he knew, and he gave the hapless insurance company until the end of the week to explain itself. Keating also alleged that the contract, with a Liverpool furniture firm, was signed without the Government's knowledge.

Irish Life says the contract is irrevocable, and they claim that the 'landslide furniture' they have ordered to divide up huge open-plan offices is not available anywhere else.

Touching little note from a *Women's Institute* journal: 'We have been advised by NFVI that the information given in the NF news and information *Courier* is incorrect. It was stated that the Post Office will apparently no longer guarantee delivery of any letters and parcels that do not show the postal code in the address.' The Post Office has informed NFVI that they have never guaranteed delivery with or without postal codes and are not contemplating any change.

PHS



Pobjoy Mint, with the approval of the British Aircraft Corporation, are proud to announce the minting of a highly limited issue of unique Concorde medals to mark Concorde's very first scheduled passenger service from England. The inaugural flight from London to Bahrain is the greatest event in the history of passenger aviation, a tribute to the research and development by the British Aircraft Corporation and Sud Aviation of France.

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IE WONDER AND THE FOLLY

entieth century has seen revolution in technology. It had almost forgotten the great surges of development followed by periods of stagnation. We may now be beginning to appreciate that this was the case in the 1960s when the Concorde began, we deluded by unlimited technological expectation. In the States this revolution of technology found expression in the project of sending man to the moon; in Britain and France, expression in Concorde; in the Soviet Union, expression in the development of a supersonic passenger aircraft. All these projects were full of promise, as Americans are proud of having got to the moon, so in a lesser degree, we are proud of having built the Concorde, and are still now greedily engaged in robbing the law of diminishing returns. The law of diminishing returns applies to technology as to any other investment of effort. Between the first passenger aircraft and the jumbo jets there was a consistent and steady gain in the real return from the investment of energy and capital that was made. More people could be carried farther and faster at less cost per mile. With the jumbo jet, as with the passenger car in the 1930s, the limits of practical advantage were virtually reached. It was certainly possible to build a better car than the standard passenger car of the pre-war period, but the gains from that point onwards were limited. Only a minority of the lessons of high technology proved to be applicable to mass road transport.

Yet they will also remember the Concorde as an incredibly wasteful use of resources; as a wasteful use of manpower, of money and of above all, of irreplaceable forms of energy. Concorde will be a symbol equally of the intelligence and of the folly of twentieth-century man. It will also seem to our grandchildren to be a conspicuous if small part of our general crime against mankind of having wasted a billion years supply of oil in one generation, a crime for which we must expect to be detected by the future ages: we have sinned, and are still now greedily engaged in robbing the law of diminishing returns. The law of diminishing returns applies to technology as to any other investment of effort. Between the first passenger aircraft and the jumbo jets there was a consistent and steady gain in the real return from the investment of energy and capital that was made. More people could be carried farther and faster at less cost per mile. With the jumbo jet, as with the passenger car in the 1930s, the limits of practical advantage were virtually reached. It was certainly possible to build a better car than the standard passenger car of the pre-war period, but the gains from that point onwards were limited. Only a minority of the lessons of high technology proved to be applicable to mass road transport.

In the same way the main advantages of the new aircraft technology, which depended on wartime and post-war advances in metallurgy, fuel engine and airframe design and electronics, belonged to the subsonic jet. The additional costs of going supersonic were, and are, disproportionate to the gain. Instead of more people being carried faster at less cost, Concorde carries fewer people faster at more cost. In Concorde only one factor of the equation is right. Having reached this stage, it is right that this brilliant but inherently uneconomic aircraft should be given the opportunity to fulfill its necessarily limited purpose. There is never going to be a major diversion of air traffic from the subsonic to the supersonic unless a wholly new technology is discovered and that at present seems most unlikely. Concorde flies beyond the law of diminishing returns and can therefore be nothing more than a splendid spectacle and a dreadful warning.

Quality of Nato defence systems

From Vice-Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly
Sir, Few would quibble with your balanced leader, this morning (January 20) on the Soviet military threat but there is one aspect in which I believe you err. Although you suggest "there is no room for complacency" you seem to affirm that Western military quality largely redresses the imbalance between Soviet and Nato members. Quality means different things to different people and is different in different weapons systems—serviceability—training—economic—low cost—idiot proof—these are only a few of the yardsticks which go to make up quality. When I left the post of Director-General of Intelligence, Ministry of Defence in October last it was my view—and I doubt if things have changed for the better since—not only as a hum-drum engineer myself but as the focal point of a team of brilliant and painstaking civilians and military analysts and accountants, that the quality imbalance in favour of the West, which certainly existed a few years ago, is being steadily eroded. In fields where the West clearly led many of the gaps are well on the way to being closed. In others, where the lead was marginal the West has been overtaken. This is true in space, in the air, on land and sea and in the deepest oceans; and the achievement is largely the work of a brilliant and self-perpetuating Soviet military academic complex. That we in Britain should continue to insist on quality, with all that that implies in cost, is therefore essential. You are right that there is no room for complacency. Should we fail to continue to maintain the high quality of our weapon systems, even if in these hard days there are not many of them, then there is a real danger of being caught out by surprise. Yours faithfully, LOUIS LE BAILLY, Chippingham, Wiltshire.

Pay policy after the £6 limit goes

From Dr Adrian Wood
Sir, I am surprised that no space in your correspondence columns is devoted to the vital question of the form which pay restraint should take when the present £6 limit expires, especially since two of the schemes which the Chancellor is reported to be considering would, I believe, cause the policy of pay restraint to collapse altogether. The first is that of giving different pay increases to different groups of employees in accordance with different rates of productivity growth or degrees of scarcity. This ignores the fact that it is impossible to devise agreed-on measures of productivity growth or of scarcity. Indeed, it was for these two reasons that productivity bargains discarded and destroyed both the Labour Government's 1965-70 incomes policy and the Dutch 1946-68 incomes policy (without, I should add, having any discernible favourable effects on aggregate productivity). The second scheme is that of giving different pay increases to different groups of employees in order to correct anomalies of various sorts. This would fail for lack of agreement as to what constitutes an anomaly. Numerous groups feel that their situations are anomalous; thus whenever a government has permitted an exceptionally large pay increase in order to correct an anomaly (whether to miners, nurses, local authority manual workers, or civil servants), the result has been an irresistible wave of imitative settlements by other groups, employees and an acceleration in the rate of inflation. To make no allowance for anomalies would, I recognize, be unfair to groups such as, middling salary earners who fell behind in the scramble that preceded the £6 limit, but these groups would lose even more heavily if pay restraint were to degenerate into the renewed scramble which making allowances for anomalies would undoubtedly cause. For the only form of pay restraint which has a chance of

succeeding over the next two or three years is one which does not attempt to discriminate between different groups of workers. One such possibility would be to grant a uniform percentage increase to all employees. This, although it has the merit of extreme simplicity, would almost certainly be unacceptable to most workers because of the large absolute size of the increases which top salary-earners would receive (even though most of these increases would accrue to the Inland Revenue). Thus one must consider various more complex combinations of a percentage and a flat rate increase. Two combinations which should be avoided are, firstly, a flat rate increase plus a percentage increase, and secondly the option of a flat rate increase or a percentage increase, whichever is the larger in each individual case. Both would cause a further narrowing of proportional pay relationships at low and middling income levels. I very much doubt if such a policy could be enforced. Skilled manual, supervisory, and technical staff are an extremely powerful group, and they are strongly attached to their customary proportional relationships which have already been eroded by the £6 limit. A much more promising policy is the option of a flat rate increase or a percentage increase, whichever is the smaller in each individual case: for example, 7 per cent, subject to a maximum absolute increase of £10 per week. This too would maintain proportional relationships, but only at high income levels. In my example, it would leave proportional relationships between people earning less than about £7,500 per annum unaltered. This type of policy would, I think, command a very wide range of support, although the size of the percentage increase and the size of the flat rate maximum are matters for debate. I do not maintain that it would be perfectly just, but I do believe that it would work. Yours faithfully, ADRIAN WOOD, University Lecturer in Economics, King's College, Cambridge, January 19.

Criticism of Christian Aid

From the Director of Christian Aid
Sir, Somewhat strangely, you choose in your issue of January 19 to mark the beginning of the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity by a prominent report of an attack on the largest ecumenical enterprise in these islands—Christian Aid. Journalistic freedom to publish supposed revelations of abuse and inefficiency is a valuable corrective in our society. The freedom must be matched by a high degree of responsibility in a newspaper of your standing. The Times has given circulation to allegations by a former member of staff, supported only by reference to a single other named person, which could (if believed) damage a major charity in its work for the world's needy. Only two allegations are factual. I have, in fact, been Director of Christian Aid since July last and not July 1974, as you state in error, but my enquiries would refute the suggestion that a large number of deaths in Lazarus Camp was the responsibility of failure on the part of Christian Aid. A Christian Aid staff member who had been with Mr Smithers in the Sahel enquired about this from Mr Arnulf Tjensen, the Norwegian Red Cross official who had been in charge of the camp. Mr Tjensen confirmed that the children had tragically died following epidemics after an overwhelming influx of refugees. He doubted if any outside help could have averted the situation. Regarding the delays in the transmission of money to Ethiopia, your own report supplies the explanation of bank difficulties overseas. For this Christian Aid can carry no responsibility; as soon as the failure of the money to arrive was known, immediate action was taken. Since the project was jointly funded with another agency whose funds were already to hand, the delay was without adverse effect. Beyond these two facts all is assertion of personal opinion, save for the suggestion that Mr Smithers' files could reveal other failures. Was a sample given when he was interviewed on The World At One on Monday, following your article? Then a passage, graphically described our foolish plan of a cattle-breeding project in Lesotho solely for the purpose of the bride-price. The simple fact, Sir, is that we have no record whatever of funding any such project. The major issue is our method of working. As far as I know, every aid agency of the churches throughout the world works like Christian Aid through indigenous Christian partners wherever possible. Are we all wrong and Mr Smithers right? Or may it be that Christian Aid—like our fellow-agencies in Germany, Holland, the USA and elsewhere—has learned a sensitivity in giving aid that prevents it being a form of neo-colonialism? Christian Aid councils overseas can certainly vary in capacity. We draw our advice from people with a far longer experience in these matters than Mr Smithers' short and somewhat turbulent period of service with Christian Aid afforded him. They are by no means unaware of the strengths and weaknesses of these partners, and make allowance for them when considering projects. On learning of your proposed article, I wrote to you offering total openness of every part of our organization to full journalistic investigation. We have nothing whatever to hide. You were apparently not able to avail yourself of this. Our files would have shown that discussion of Mr Smithers' continued service on our staff long preceded any question of his resignation. Yours faithfully, KENNETH SLACK, Director, Christian Aid, 2 Sloane Gardens, SW1, January 20.

FORD'S CONSERVATIVE MESSAGE

nt Ford's State of the message was calculated to a conservative public. Public expenditure is to be cut, taxes are to be cut, businesses and family are to receive special help, tracy is to be pruned, the to be enforced more isly, the sale of hard drugs prosecuted more actively, spending is to be in, and while health insurance to be extended this will be cautiously and selected. All this was combined judicious infusion of hope: future and an understanding to forget the past. h of this is sound policy ll as good politics. Public ing needs to be scrutinized rigorously than in the past levels of government if about of inflation is to be ad. Lower taxes, with their on personal spending consequently on business acts, are a better way of a sluggish economy moving than a succession of ment handouts. And the reaction against "big nent" throughout the States is a healthy phenomenon that it is not to unreasonable limits, are times in any nation's when it needs to reassess have been the prevailing

Yet the United States presents at the moment the paradox of a country where public opinion is widely considered to be set in a conservative direction but where the more conservative of the two political parties is in disarray. Part of the explanation is the memory of Watergate and the performance of the President. It would indeed be remarkable if the Republicans were riding high so soon after the exposure and humiliation of Mr Nixon, and Mr Ford's conduct in office has not been such as to restore the confidence of a shattered people. His goodwill has been evident: his grasp and authority have not. But that is not a full explanation of the Republican dilemma. They are in danger of mistaking the nature of the conservative mood in America today. There are many signs of disillusionment with the process of government, and consequently scepticism of the value of government activities in certain fields, but there is little evidence of the slightest sudden national conversion to right-wing economic nostrums. The Government will still be judged by their success or otherwise in providing economic prosperity. In this most critical of all areas public attitudes have not changed. Appealing, therefore, though conservative rhetoric may seem, the substance of conservative policies may be less so.

There lies the danger for the Republicans of Mr Reagan's challenge. There is little reason to suppose that his extreme views command the support of a majority of Americans. The more they are exposed to scrutiny and cross-examination in the course of the campaign the more vulnerable he may become. But the strength of his challenge, fostered by the belief of many Republicans that he is in tune with the times, has had an unsettling effect on Mr Ford. He has concentrated so much attention on warding off this threat from his right that he has failed to make full use of his chief asset—the Presidency itself. Too many of his actions seem to have been inspired by political impulse, too few to bear the stamp of a Head of State. Yet the more Mr Ford is seen to be acting as President in the coming year the better placed he should be to resist Mr Reagan. Too much should not be made either way of Mr Ford's narrow lead in the Iowa caucus results. But the power of the incumbent in the White House to command attention, to promulgate policy, and to take such popular decisions as cutting taxes is an immense advantage. That does not mean that it will be enough to hold the Presidency against the Democrats, but such an occasion as the State of the Union message still symbolises the last best hope of the Republicans.

PORTUGUESE THERMIDOR

a month or two to see events in full perspective. It is really clear that, per 25, 1975 was the Thermidor of the Portuguese Revolution. The Portuguese—and long may so—in their refusal to do these things in the conventional "Latin" manner. Even headiest moments of last there was no real red and so far the winter, it has certainly brought moment, depression and hardship, has not a real white terror. The killing of four left-demonstrators outside prison in Oporto on New Day remains happily an event, though certainly rable and tragic one. rday the repression a step further with the of Major (formerly) Otelo Saraiva de o. He was the nearest a Robespierre the Portuguese has produced, comparison is very much favour. His advocacy of g up the revolution's opponents in the bull-unlikely to be forgotten, bite never matched his

bark. According to the official military report on the November 25 rising, published two days ago, he was not a ringleader in the conspiracy but was responsible for distributing arms and ammunition to those who took part in it. Certainly he declared with typical bravado, back in September, that weapons which had disappeared from army depots were "in good hands". He now joins some 1,700 people who have been imprisoned in Portugal for political reasons at various times since April 25, 1974, and he is not alone in being put on trial. It is unfortunate only since the November 25 rising, when about a hundred left-wing militants were detained, that this phenomenon has drawn public criticism from such people as Mr Tom Litterick, Labour MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak. Indeed Mr Litterick may have gone too far in saying that "as long as a single man or woman remains in jail for political reasons in Portugal, there cannot be any democracy". But certainly Portugal's claim to have achieved stable democracy will be much more credible when those who are held are either released (as has already happened in some cases such as

that of Dr Caetano's Minister of the Interior, General Schultz) or given a fair and public trial. Whether there is democracy must be judged not only by this but by the holding of free elections and by the formation of a government based on the people's choice. It appears that this is now the intention of those in power, and that last year's pact ensuring the supremacy of the armed forces for another three years is likely to be revised. But there are many obstacles still to be dealt with. In an entirely changed political climate and a much worse economic one, the majority given last year to the moderate left parties which now dominate the government may well not be repeated. A greatly increased vote for the moderate right-wing party (CDS) led by Professor Freitas do Amaral seems likely, while the Communists may profit from working-class discontent if their present belated campaign to dissociate themselves from the revolutionary far left is at all successful. The prospect of such a polarized parliament is presumably what has driven the military and civilian political leaders to agree on direct election of the president as well.

Commander rail services

From Mr Jim Daly
Sir, Sir Richard Marsh's public thoughts about basic railway factors deserve the full discussion which he obviously wishes to promote. In the past he has insisted that to shunt down the passenger operations to the profitable inter-city services and hives off from the socially necessary commuter services to regional transport agencies would be wrong. He said it would mean the "Balkanization" of BR. It would be a bad thing. The Government has created six passenger transport authorities in line with the metropolitan counties in addition to the GLC and its special relationship to London Transport. These authorities are to plan transport through their regions and they have passenger transport executives to provide operational services—but by bus. Why on earth should the vital commuter rail services remain outside their control and within that of an organization so clearly frustrated by the financial consequences of having to provide it? But if British Rail abandons commuters it is seriously proposed that no provision will be made? That kind of absurdity might well occur to some elements in the DOE

Blind visitors to Chelsea Flower Show

From Mr Eric T. Boulter
Sir, I have noted with interest Lord Snowden's pertinent comments (January 14) on the response given by the Royal Horticultural Society to the National Federation of the Blind, who asked that blind people should be permitted to visit the Chelsea Flower Show accompanied by their guide dogs. Lord Snowden rightly points out that there are many blind people who are keenly interested in horticulture. They do not have the same opportunity to obtain up-to-date information on horticulture, developments and I believe that every effort should be made to enable those who are disadvantaged by disability to have access to the same facilities as their sighted peers. More than 1,200 people are active members of the Guild of Blind Gardeners, which is administered

by the Royal National Institute for the Blind, and we know, from the letters that are received from members of the guild, that they obtain many prizes and awards at horticultural shows. I mention this to emphasize that blindness does not prevent these people from achieving a high level of competence as gardeners, and taking part in the activities of local societies. As Lord Snowden emphasizes, blind people often wish to do things that sighted people take for granted. It is not prejudice, but the thoughtlessness and lack of understanding of needs and aspirations of seriously handicapped people that have created barriers which frustrate us. Yours faithfully, ERIC T. BOULTER, Director-General, Royal National Institute for the Blind, 224-68 Great Portland Street, W1, January 15.

Concorde's inauguration

From the Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Dermot Boyle
Sir, It is difficult for those who have the interests of this country at heart not to despair at the attitudes of British Television towards the inauguration by Concorde of the first supersonic passenger carrying service ever. Nationally it may or may not have been right to embark on Concorde, personally I think it was right, but having done so and having spent what was required to produce a superb aircraft surely it is lunacy and national suicide not to use all the influence we can bring to bear to ensure its success. Television should be one of those influences but alas British television seems to be more interested in emphasizing the shortcomings real and imaginary of the aircraft than in publicizing its great potential. Yours faithfully, DERMOOT BOYLE, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Pauls Place, Sway, Hants, January 18.

London villages

From Mr Philip Vincent
Sir, The preservation of London villages is a complex and simple: keep down the price of shop properties. In the case of Clarendon Cross (Mrs Eleanor Ransome, January 13), until recently this was done by the traffic which was monstrous—noisy, dirty and dangerous. Alas, the traffic was sent elsewhere by damming Portland Road and Princesdale Road, and subsequently by putting a series of locks and weirs on Lansdowne Road, Clarendon Road, and the walks and rises in between. The effect on the Clarendon Cross area has been, predictably, good and bad. The effect on St Ann's Road, St Ann's Village, and Royal Crescent has been catastrophic. In mourning the death of a village, perhaps someone might consider the rape of a residential (and in large part conservation) area. We have the traffic, all of it, and nothing to show for it. Yours faithfully, PHILIP VINCENT, 12 St Ann's Road, W11, January 13.

Independent university

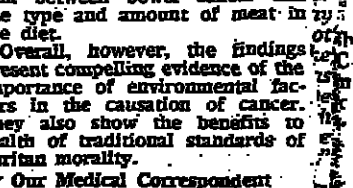
Professor H. S. Ferns
Sir, I am writing to you as the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Buckingham (January 1976) to state that the University of Buckingham is an independent university as conceived in the late 1960s as a response to the Government's decision to open universities to the scrutiny of the Auditor and the Auditor but also in reaction against disorder. Before this legend, may I correct you rect? Idea of an independent university was first expressed in The Times in June, 1967, (W. Paulley, of Ipswich, discussed the idea with him seventh of July, 1967, we increased solely with the intellectual and political independence of the university and professional and with the practical high might be taken to such independence.

At the two private conferences sponsored by the Institute of Economic Affairs in 1967 and 1968 the scrutiny of accounts and student unrest were never mentioned let alone discussed. At the first public conference held in January, 1969, student unrest was referred to as a symptom of malaise, and the scrutiny of university accounts by the Government as an inevitable consequence of dependence on the state. May I rectify the first reason for establishing an independent university set forth on page 1 of the pamphlet Towards an Independent University written by me in 1967 and published for sale by the Institute of Economic Affairs in 1968? "The first reason is moral and social. For nearly three quarters of a century more and more people of all classes and occupations have become more and more dependent in one way or another upon the state and have accordingly come under its control. It is now becoming increasingly obvious that this dependence and control are doing the community more harm than good, and that the moral and social energy

of the people is diminishing through undue and prolonged engagements in the web of government. The time has come to demonstrate on a large scale and in a sophisticated sphere of human endeavour and necessity that people on their own can meet a community need with no assistance from the state and entirely without state controls other than those designed to preserve the common law rights of individuals. To this end it is here proposed that an independent university be established for the provision of general higher education, the advancement of knowledge and the inculcation of habits of mental and moral discipline. Such an act of initiative and free cooperation among individuals will energise the community as a whole and serve to kindle the enthusiasm and focus the hope of all who are unwilling to believe that the fate of Britain is to become a stagnant society observing rather than shaping the fate of mankind." Yours, etc, H. S. FERNS, 1 Kesteven Close, Sir Harry's Road, Birmingham.

Low key

From Mr Gerald Gouriet
Sir, At first sight I was surprised to read the suggestion that there is no such thing as a low key (Letters: January 17). I had always thought, for example, that the key of B was lower than the key of C, and the key of B was even lower. I realized the force of Sir Thomas Armstrong's letter, however, when, tracing the notes further down the piano, I found that the key of G was lower than the key of A! The truth must surely be that, taking any one key, there are always other keys to be found that may sensibly be described as lower (or higher) but that, considered on its own, a given key cannot be described as either low or high. No criticism could therefore be levelled at the expression "Mr Wilson's speech was in an even lower key than usual"—the critic having perfect pitch. I suspect, however, that the Prime Minister's speech in question, like the Prelude to Tristan, was in no key at all; making it difficult to read, impossible to analyse, and full of accidentals. Yours faithfully, GERALD GOURIET, Paper House, The Green, Hampton Court, Surrey, January 17.



Isaiah	15	60	Good	Sun	
Landerstog	30	80	Good	Cloud	0
Leik	15	40	Good	Cloud	
Lorenheide	40	70	Good	Fair	0
Lysain	5	60	Hard	Cloud	
Montesius	25	65	Good	Sun	15
Naeremotor	25	50	Good	Cloud	10
Navoghn	50	70	Good	Sun	10
Nidhaas	30	50	Good	Cloud	0

答: 是。

Gay Future dies during race at Wetherby

Gay Future, the horse involved in the Carmarthen betting case, is a six-year-old. John Banks's six-year-old suddenly toppled over and died four from home in the Tockwith Handicap Hurdle. The jockey, who was carrying enough stuff at the flight reported that Gay Future appeared to be dead "in mid-air" before crashing to the ground.

Representing the Malton trainer, Frank Carr, who is at present on holiday in Singapore, said: "I don't know what happened, but I said Gay Future stood too far back from his hurdle. The horse appears to have broken his neck. I don't know and yet the post mortem."

Tommy Sack, owned by Mrs Paddy Canavan from Navan in Ireland, led the parade in the second round for a game win over Skiddaw View. The seven-year-old, brilliantly handled by Paddy Brock, will reappear in the Embassy Hurdle Handicap at Haydock Park on Saturday, where he is set to win a £4,000 prize and a 14 lb penalty for his win yesterday.

Tommy Sack brought his season's crop to 45 with a sparkling triple on Ralls Rafter, Cumbrae and Calculator. All three winners are trained by Arthur

two Harrogate townswomen, Mrs J. E. and Ann Burrell, who were their fifth winner in 11 years of owning horses. "We have always bought our horses privately from Arthur Stephenson and only after success at owners to him," said Mrs Burrell.

The second division of the Harrogate Novices Hurdle was run in a trollop course with a fast, forceful and driving rail. Sack again bided his time on Calculator, who burst through to take out the success by becoming the last of two fights for a convincing three-lengths victory from Johnello.

Dennis Atkins, who had a crashing fall on the first day at Sandridge on New Year's Day and sustained internal injuries which inhibited his breathing, came back to the saddle on the second day on Cogan's Even Swell defied top weight of 11 st 7 lb for a game three-quarter length win over Skiddaw View in the Keswick Handicap Steeplechase. Even Swell, who was always outpacing the rivals, was his first win from 1960 to date. He will now be aimed at the Great Yorkshire Steeplechase.

Biggest single wager

A client of the Tate has forced the price of Cappuccilli for the 1,000 Guineas down to 16-1 from twice those odds. The bet struck on the horse was made in conjunction with the Tate on the first classic of 1976. Cappuccilli, trained by Henry Cecil at Newmarket, was the favourite at 20-1 to win £15,000. Pasty and Sarama are joint favourites at

230 STAMFORD STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £812: 3m)

[illegible]

3.30	SLEAFORD NOVICES' HURDLE (Vt. Vns: £340: 3m)	
1	00000 Fraser (W. Cooper), Bovis (R. King) 7	
2	00000 Fashlands (W. Cooper), Mrs. Cooper 7	
3	00000 Jamie J. (South), J. Harris 6-12-0	Mr D. Oldham 7
4	00000 Glove (J. South), G. Morris 5-11-7	Mr P. Greenall 7
5	00000 Clare (J. South), C. Morris 5-11-7	Mr P. Greenall 7
6	00000 St. Jude's (J. Earnshaw), B. Richmond 5-11-7	Mr S. Holland 7
9	00000 Whispering Grass (V. Thompson), Thompson 5-11-7	Mr S. Holland 7

11	00	Wooden	P. Burke	G. Blackwell	4-11-7	M. M. Walton
12	20	Captain Nolan	A. G. A. Loynd	A. Jervis	4-11-0	P. Blacker
13	30	Remond				
14	0304	Oliver	Cossin	(Mrs A. Rappaport)	A. Baidinova	2-1-0
15						
16	00	Graphite	Mrs M. Bostock	A. Fisher	4-11-0	D. Sunderland
17	00	John Sweet	D. Player	L. Verette	4-11-0	L. Kohn
18	00	Remond	R. H. R. R. R.			
19	01	Malwaka	C. Rittersall	A. Potts	4-12-0	K. Gray
20	00	Norma	W. W. W.			
21	00	Sovereign Charger	D. Aaron	A. Aaron		K. McCaskey
22	00	Cal	M. H. H.			
23	00	Twenty-two Carol	E. A. Halliwell	H. Price	4-11-0	P. Kellway

Market Rasen selections
 By Our Racing Correspondent
 1.0 DELARUM is specially recommended. 1.30 Ray of Orlies. 2.0
 Alabro Springs. 2.30 Windsor. 3.0 Coole Abbey. 3.50 Clove Hitch.
 By Our Newmarket Correspondent
 1.0 Delarum. 2.0 Tudor Lopt. 3.30 Clove Hitch.

1000

trading contracts

should not do anything to hinder legitimate contracts for the sale or purchase of merchandise, and commodities. The words "exchange contracts" in Article VIII referred only to contracts to exchange the currency of one country for that of another.

Businessmen might seek to avoid Article VIII (2)(b) by arguing that the proposed exchange of currencies would be the substance of the contract and not at the form.

His Lordship would express his appreciation of Mr Justice Kerr's judgment. The contracts were legitimate contracts for the sale of goods, and they were not "exchange contracts". The appeal should be dismissed.

West German courts on the one hand and the Belgian court on the other.

The court should adopt as liberal a construction as possible of provisions in international agreements. Lord Justice Diplock in *Shorrock v EMB*. Dr Mann's suggested reading of Article VIII (2)(b) had had a wide effect on the practice of the German courts, but notably less in the United States; *Benaco do Brasil SA v A. G. Ideal Commodity Co Ltd* (1963) 28 NYLS 2d 872).

Notwithstanding Dr Mann's evidence and knowledge and authority, his Lordship was unable to accept his proposed interpretation. The majority must be preferred that of Dr Nussbaum. His Lordship would adopt his con-

"exchange contracts" had no recognized usage in English law

practice. Its primary meaning must be contracts concerned with the exchange of money for money. The *Madcliffe in the United Railways of Havana*. There appeared to be nothing in Article VIII which indicated that in that article "exchange" was used in a special sense.

Applying ordinary principles of construction, contracts for the exchange of money for money are not affected by Article VIII (2)(b).

Mr. Bateson had strenuously contended that section (2)(b) should be looked on in its context as an international treaty which represented one of the greatest achievements of the League of Nations and be given its widest possible interpretation. The divergence of interpretation between the French and the English delegates on the Comandore transactions in dispute.

LORD JUSTICE SHAW, also agreeing, said that it seemed clear enough that a person of ordinary intelligence who read paragraph (b) of Article VIII (2) in the context of the whole agreement, with an understanding of its declared objectives, would construe the phrase "exchange contracts" as meaning contracts for the exchange of the currency of one country for that of another. Contrary to the contention of themselves productive of benefit in goods or services.

He was not agreed with Mr. Justice Brett that these contracts were not "exchange contracts".

Article VIII (2)(b).

Solicitors: Crawley & Begg v Coward Chance.

Good for start of trial

Before the expiration of the pre-

plainly, that the subsection was

The Crown's submission was a simple one, that in all the circumstances and in the context the sub-

action was directory only. Mr. Waterhouse had referred the court to the analogous provision dealing with the manner of stating cases in the Divisional Court, and to the authority on the point as to when the court should take notice of a failure to comply with the provisions as to the manner of stating cases, and when it would be directory and when mandatory: *Hughes v Waverley Local Board* (1894) 10 ILR 357 and *Moore v Heald* (1947) KB 511.

It seemed plain to their Lordships that that subsection required that the Crown Court that it would take steps to ensure that cases were stated in accordance with the period, and that the provision was directory and not mandatory. It followed that it was open to the Crown Court to grant an extension of time for the hearing if after the prescribed period.

Mr. Montgomery for the appellant had urged that that put altogether too much power in the hands of the Crown Court. It was as well to remember that the Crown Court, established by the Act of 1971, was part of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England and Wales, and that the court, acting judicially. One need have no fear that there was any risk of abuse of the power conferred to grant an extension of time.

Their Lordships were reinforced by the view of the subsection by the unanimous decision of the court in *Attorney-General v Edwards*, [1975] AC 18, 1975 (where Mr. Goff C. said, shortly but absolutely

give some guidance as to the proper way in which to administer the provision. That was very much the case. It was not for itself, but it would appear to be a convenient course for the court or court office to notify parties, both before and after the hearing, if it was necessary to make an application for extension of time. If either party wished to object or make an application, they must have the opportunity at the time of the application. If a point of importance fell to be argued the court would be free to adjourn the hearing of the court so that there might be a public hearing and a public decision.

The court had also been urged to consider the analogous time limit dealing with the date for the performance of the judgment under the Indictment Procedure Rules, 1971, which was a period of 28 days from the committal date. It was said upon the true construction of the Act that it should be directly binding when considering the construction of the Indictment Procedure Rules. Nevertheless it might be of some assistance to say that their Lordships would expect that time limit to be construed as directory, just as now the Courts Act had been construed and to the past the rules relating to cases stated had been construed.

Solicitors: Registrar of Criminal Appeals; Mr. E. C. Woodcock, Chester.

اصحابنا من الاجل

Public sector deficit continues to expand

**sters come under fire
employment soars**

regional unemployed is now 6.8 per cent, followed by 6.6 per cent in the North of Scotland in the 1.0 per cent in the 6.0 per cent in the South-east. Mr. James John Robertson, Scotland Labour a joint statement would "disagree" who recognize the right to a res Association

• Government are using unemployment of economic something they'd never do-and to ignore the cause is a failure to individuals where

Jan 1972 1159 51 107

... Excluding school leavers and adult students...
... Figures not available.
... Estimates.

unemployment is now a scourge on family happiness.

"The position in Scotland is now that 12 workers are chasing one job. That is the very opposite of what Labour policy is meant to achieve. Those who have been most loyal to the Labour Government are getting the biggest kick in the teeth." The Scottish figures were described as staggering by Mr. James Milne, general secretary of the Scottish TUC (our Glasgow Correspondent writes). The Government must intervene, he said.

"Clearly that intervention is of paramount importance. Continuing instances of cuts in public expenditure must be reversed. These 'austerity' measures mean more unemployment."

Retailers press their case for flexibility

But it is beginning to look more likely that the retailers' implementation will have to wait until possibly February 16. Foods on the list are standard bread and flour, milk, sugar,

New two-year low as gold falls \$4.50

By David Blake

decided that stricter control over wages and prices is essential if the country is to resume its efforts at fast growth to prevent unemployment and to raise living standards.

GOLD PRICE
dollars/oz.

Month	Price (dollars/oz.)
JUL	168
AUG	165
SEP	132
OCT	140
NOV	145
DEC	138
JAN	130



free market. However, as they will none the less tend to prevent the price making any strong advance for some years, this leaves little opportunity for insurance to make any

with 7p off
a gallon

By Margaret Walters .

Coal output rise saves £20m

Sir Derek said: "Power stations, factories, homes and other users, by making the greatest use of home-produced coal instead of imported oil, are clearly acting in the national interest."

gave a warning that such growth could be attained only if measures were taken to ensure that internal equilibrium was maintained, a council spokesman

Dollar sales: The Banque de France, which until recently was buying dollars to prevent the franc from rising too high, is now reported to be selling them to stop the French currency from dropping too low.

Fruit Carrier's cash need 'nearly £40m'

The joint company placed a large package of orders with Swan Hunter three years ago involving more than 20 ships. About half the number of ships placed have been completed but it now looks as though the

mer's cash
by £40m'

"We have not had any discussions with MFC on these ships and we have no reason to think that they will not proceed", Mr Belch said yesterday.

“Esso increased its prices in December by 2.85p a gallon and the sum they are now giving to retailers is 2.8p a gallon. It is also indisputable that Esso's demand that the retailer should contribute 2.8p will force many

The surplus for the year to the end of September, at £1.823m, is considerably better than the forecast made a year earlier and reflects increased

Mr Ford outlines austere budget

Rises

Barclays Bank	10p to 330p
Brit Am Tob	8p to 355p

Outlines austere budget

Morgan-Gramp	8p to 68p
Nat Carbon	4p to 26p
Nat. U.S. Carbon	8p to 23p

Opec HQ may move to Vienna

Bank
sells
1.61

INT

The central allegation concerned assurances on the cash flow and working capital situation within the Tower Group.

Courts

ERIM RESULTS (Unaudited)

The company, which is among those which will be absorbed

(ed)

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COU

RTS (FURNISHERS) LIM

UNITED

Courts

INTERIM RESULTS (Unaudited)

	6 mths to 30.9.75	6 mths to 30.9.74	12 mths to 31.3.75
	£	£	£
Turnover (excluding V.A.T.)	16,922,000	12,584,000	28,377,000
Operating Profit	2,275,000	1,604,000	3,874,000
Deferred Profit	328,000	(7,000)	389,000
Net Profit before Taxation	1,947,000	1,611,000	3,485,000
Taxation (excluding stock relief)	975,000	790,000	1,829,000
Net Profit after Taxation	972,000	821,000	1,656,000
Interim Dividend (payable 28.5.76)	181,000	162,000	363,000

- * **PROFITS** Record half-year in both the U.K. and overseas.
- * **STORES** Over 100 branches now trading in 8 countries.
- * **CURRENCY** No interim account of favourable exchange rate fluctuations.
- * **DIVIDEND** 10% increase, being maximum permitted, despite high cover.
- * **RESERVE** £6,093,000 of deferred profit to flow into future profits.
- * **TRADING** Good so far in second, traditionally more profitable, half year.
- * **FUTURE** Soundly based for continuing further progress.

COURTS (FURNISHERS) LIMITED

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Wall Street and the promised boom

On Wall Street initial reaction to President Ford's address on the State of the Nation was mixed, with an early advance eroded by the middle of the session as investors digested the implications of the highly conservative budget which he outlined. Set against such a policy, and the attempt which is implied to prevent the pace of economic recovery from moving too fast, the new tax benefits promised by the President in order to encourage more people to buy stocks and shares and enable companies to borrow more heavily were weighed and found wanting.

It is, all the same, difficult to see the measures propounded yesterday making for a bad setback on Wall Street, unless the Administration's economic measures when published prove to be a great deal more draconian than the President's address implied. For if Wall Street has risen as fast and as far as it has since the beginning of the year—the Dow Jones Industrial Average has come up from \$32.7 to around \$40 at midday yesterday—very largely in anticipation of the economic boom to come, there is enough going for American companies to sustain the Wall Street recovery seen so far even if the best of that economic boom is delayed until 1976.

For one thing, company profits are going to rise anyway by some 50 per cent overall on outside estimates, for another long-term interest rates are still falling and seem set to continue down.

In fact, part of Wall Street's rise so far has been fuelled by falling interest rates. The Dow Jones 14-point rise in the Dow Jones to 943.7 being in large part a reaction to cuts in their prime rates to 6½ per cent by a number of United States banks. But there has been more to the experience of the past three weeks than a study of the fundamentals alone explains: with shares trading at record volumes—35.4 million shares were traded last Thursday—Wall Street has shown all the signs of a classic bull market. On present indications it seems unlikely that the President's intentions will give that bull anything more than a pause for breath.

Dunford & Elliott
Doubts about the dividend
Dunford & Elliott has been the focus of a series of speculative market comments recently, mostly about whether it will be able to maintain its dividend for the 1974-75 financial year. Its debate has been heightened since the sale, early last week, of Dunford's residual 730,000 share stake in falling prices. The company's chairman, Mr. Frank Dunford, has said that the company is struggling through one of its most depressed periods since the war.

Dunford, which will be announcing its results for the year to the end of September within the next few weeks, has been caught by the slump in demand for steel and engineering products at a time when it is financing a hefty plant modernization programme. The group has completed the expansion and updating work on its Brown Bayley steelmaking division but is struggling through one of its most depressed periods since the war.

The cost of acquiring and modernizing the Brown Bayley complex has already forced Dunford to increase its borrowing powers and to increase to £12.5m its arrangements for short and medium-term loan facilities from First National City Bank and Grindlays Bank. At the last half-yearly shareholders' meeting, in September 1974, Dunford's overall borrowings stood at just under £20m. More than £12.5m of these borrowings were either 10-year bank loans or overdrafts, and the total debt



As the man at Rank Organisation said yesterday: "It is bound to be a field day for speculation."

The point being that to move Rank will be a final result and, under pressure from people like Lord O'Brien (above), a former Governor of the Bank of England and now one of the most eminent non-executive directors on the Rank board, a great deal more as well.

As we said on January 12, Rank will also tell its shareholders and wider public created by last autumn's boardroom clash, how it proposes franchising the "A" capital, how the board will be reorganized and how its role should change in future.

In this context there should be news of some actual or impending board appointments, possibly a financial director as suggested earlier this month or possibly something extra for Mr. Harry Smith, a long-standing Rank director who is better known as chairman of Bridon, where he is giving up executive responsibilities.

However, by the time the dust has settled on these "domestic" issues, I suspect that investment followers of Rank will be more bothered about the company's trading potential over the next couple of years. Many expect that by Rank standards tomorrow's figures will be poor—though the market spent yesterday digesting a mixed final report from Xerox Corp (details, page 26) and speculating on Rank's franchisement proposals. By the end of trading Rank's "A" shares were 7p up at 180p.

accounted to 135 per cent of shareholder's funds. At that time Dunford's chairman, Mr. Frank Dunford, reported that a further £20m of cash facilities remained undrawn. Mr. Dunford felt that these facilities, along with quoted investments, which would be sold if required and the group's normal cash flow, should be sufficient to finance foreseeable capital expenditure and working capital requirements.

The sale of the JFB stake, raising £1.58m, has been taken by some observers as an indication that Dunford may want to conserve cash. But the chairman's last year's dividend, worth, on an annualized basis (the 1974 results covered a 15 month period) of 5.72p gross per share. Now that the Brown Bayley modernization scheme has been substantially completed, Dunford should be well placed to take advantage of any future upturn in demand for steel. But the long-term prospects cannot be ignored. 1974-75 results, which are expected to show

little advance over the half-year's £1.2m pre-tax profit. At 46p, a price which leans heavily on the historic yield of 12.4 per cent, the shares would be highly vulnerable if the board did cut the dividend.

Baker Perkins

Correcting an anomaly

Baker Perkins' £26m rights issue is partly a device for correcting dividend anomalies which began with a change in the company's financial year-end in 1974-75, and the need for a 15-month accounting period to achieve that.

Shareholders received only a modest increase in 1974-75, because of adverse trading results, which was, of course, less than the maximum permissible increase. Then the dividend was very nearly reduced for the current 12 months trading period when the Treasury suggested that it ought to be scaled down pro-rata with the preceding 15 months.

BP and its advisors Morgan Grenfell successfully fought this one but even so the percentage increase would have given less than the statutory maximum amount. By virtue of the three for 10 rights issue at par (50p) shareholders now receive a dividend of 10p per share, an increase of 81 per cent over the 5½p paid in 1973-74. The state of the balance sheet at the last accounts hardly demanded a rights issue, and borrowings have since fallen further to £10m. If Baker Perkins is right in thinking that the engineering cycle has now reached bottom then the proceeds may soon be needed. The financing needs associated with research and development, an underfunded situation as far as the banks and industry are concerned, is a pre-emptive funding may well prove a wise move. With trading holding up quite well on the back of exports and a good supportive yield now the shares should not underperform the engineering sector.

EMAP

Opts for a placing

Yesterday's move by East Midland Allied Press to place 1.5 million new shares with institutions, mainly in the form of rights issues and limited voting "A" shares at that, may appear to fly in the face of the franchisement and to contravene shareholders' preemptive rights. However, the Stock Exchange will not from this particular arrangement.

EMAP's shares have hovered close to their 25p par value and the SE now takes a more lenient view of placings when rights issues are likely to prove technically impossible or to produce unwelcome difficulties, which is the case here. Moreover, while the SE does not condone the issuing of non-voting or restricted voting shares it does not actually forbid it, believing that to be the province of the legislators. Arguably, if shares are to be placed it is better anyway that they be restricted voting shares so that the dilution of existing shareholders' voting power is minimal.

EMAP's new issue (at 32p a share) permits a dividend increase which throws up a prospective yield of almost 11 per cent with the shares at 37p—a 2p rise yesterday registering the market's view of the placing. The £470,000 proceeds of the placing will be applied to reducing EMAP's borrowings.

The aims of economic policy are price stability, full employment and rising living standards.

In its extreme form postwar economic orthodoxy seemed at times to assume that all three objectives (and balanced external payments as well) could be achieved by skillful manipulation of a single weapon—the management of demand by whatever combination of fiscal and monetary levers was favoured at the time. Much of the development of thinking about economic policy in the 1960s focused on the broadening of the armory.

A fair statement of early seventies orthodoxy would perhaps have held that demand management regulates unemployment, incomes policy regulates inflation, and exchange rate regulation regulates the balance of payments and demand management (again) in the form of sustained expansion without stagflation encourages investment and so raises productivity.

The obvious criticism was that there still was at least one more goal than weapons. The more important criticism was that the wrong weapons were applied to the wrong goals.

While Mr. Heath's exchange rate policy and his incomes policy got unemployment down to (statistical) distortions apart, extremely, even dangerously, low levels, his expansionist fiscal and monetary policies plunged the balance of payments into deficit and fuelled inflation.

Thirty-five years' experience of so-called "Keynesian" public finance is persuading more people that it is time to establish the following principles of economic policy in the medium term:

1. Demand management must be geared exclusively to the elimination of inflation by ensuring that aggregate demand does not exceed the economy's capacity to produce goods and services.
2. Involuntary unemployment can be eliminated only by price market-clearing for labour (per unit of output), to which end incomes policy must do what it can and recession must do what incomes policy cannot do.
3. Balanced overseas payments will only be comparable with the elimination of involuntary unemployment if the balance of trade (per unit of output) to the world market is a market-clearing price, to which end the exchange rate must be free to find its own level.

Rising living standards depend on high levels of wealth-creating investment of money, energy and skill and this depends on high levels of profitability and moderate marginal rates of taxation on such returns.

The present Chancellor's strategy can be tested against these principles. It performs quite well in concept, but much less well when examined quantitatively.

Taken together, fiscal and monetary management of demand have certainly moderated the recessionary effects of the oil price rise and subsequent sharp increases in savings ratios; but they have not reversed the recession. Demand management has not permitted the recession to make a positive contribution to arresting inflation.

Incomes policy combined with recession have indeed been used to arrest the previously long rise in the price of labour and so have begun to make a contribution to moderating the powerful rise in unemployment. The exchange rate has been broadly allowed to find its own level.

The Chancellor's record on profitability and marginal taxation of effort and skill is still clouded by the political concessions which he felt he had to make between the two 1974 elections. But at least, he responded in November, 1974, to the liquidity crisis of the corporate sector; and he is now talking—and believed to be thinking even more ambitiously—in ways which have led people to expect some initial action in this spring's budget.

In addition to this he would argue that the new industrial strategy, with its modest horizons and supposed emphasis on crude conservation of existing jobs, will make a contribution to raising productivity. The whole prospect, however, begins to look very much more daunting when the numbers are attached to the main magnitudes involved. The London Business School team of Professor Jim Ball and Terry Brown have provided an invaluable starting point for any such discussion in their economic forecast published in *The Sunday Times* on January 18.

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High employment

They are basically sceptical whether by the end of the decade Britain will be able even to get on to the path which would lead to high employment consistently with the other principles of economic policy. They accept, by implication, the neo-orthodox view that this can be done only by securing a market-clearing price to the world for British labour and they doubt whether any combination of likely unemployment for the next four years, incomes policy, exchange rate depreciation and import controls could be sufficient to control labour costs to the necessary degree.

It is important to realize the full significance of the Burns-Ball prognosis. Their forecast for the economy over the next four years describes just about the worst conceivable situation for any government could in practice be expected to follow. They assume that there will be no significant real increases in public expenditure beyond the present level and that there will be no changes in tax rates (not even to offset the ravages of inflation on the personal income tax threshold).

In consequence, they project a public sector financial deficit (commonly rather smaller than the public sector borrowing requirement) declining slowly from almost £11,000m in 1976 to about £6,500m in 1979. They also assume that the rate of growth of public sector borrowing will be slow, will never regain its former trend line and will lose momentum from 1977.

They expect the balance of payments current account deficit to remain at about £2,500m over the next three years and then to dip sharply to about £300m in 1979 thanks to North Sea oil. They also assume that the Government will relax pay restraint to an average norm of about 10 per cent in the wage-round from next July.

These assumptions are exceptionally favourable (to recession) and therefore to the chances of achieving a market-clearing price for labour and thus high employment. But they are only slowly in 1976, more rapidly (3.7 per cent) in 1977 and then slows down again in 1978 and 1979. Unemployment remains above a million into 1980.

Before realistic assumptions suggest a sharper, shorter-lived, mini-boom in 1977, followed by a more severe renewal of the inflation-unemployment dilemma thereafter as British costs move even further out of line with world market-clearing levels and as the pound sinks faster than just to the £1.80 rate in 1979 projected by Ball and Burns.

So, simultaneously we find that a Ball-Burns prognosis of recession would not be sufficient to depress British costs enough to sustain a recovery in the 1980s and that we are unlikely to get even that degree of sustained recession anyway.

First, it is becoming clear that their assumption about world trade is too cautious. The recession has been very deep and the governments of the major importing countries were initially reluctant to relax as much as the British Chancellor wished because of their proper concern about rekindling inflation. These governments have also been taken aback by the strength of personal savings which have blunted their deflationary efforts.

But there can be little doubt now that for these very reasons, the American, Japanese, German and French governments have got themselves into highly expansionist postures and that, when consumer confidence recovers as it surely will during year two of the recession, world trade will expand more rapidly than the mere 4 per cent this year and 13 per cent in 1977 predicted by Ball and Burns. British exports will feel the effects.

Secondly, we now know, as Ball and Burns did not, that their assumptions about Government spending are too conservative. As in practically every annual public expenditure White Paper this decade the one to be published about the end of this month will in fact show a quite sharp real rise (of about £1,000m) in planned spending in 1976-77, which implies real increases beyond the level in the present quarter.

Thirdly, as Ball and Burns themselves say in their explanations about tax rates is hardly realistic, even if it would be good budgeting. It implies an increase from 25 per cent in 1975 to 30 per cent in 1979 in the income tax "burden" (ratio of tax to earned income), which is incompatible with what the Chancellor himself has been saying about incentives and with the ordinary political "art of the possible".

In theory reductions in personal income tax could be offset by increases in value added tax. But this would be an exceptionally difficult switch to make against the background of an incomes policy which highlights all movements in the retail price index.

Public borrowing

It seems therefore more likely that the Chancellor will have real difficulty in keeping the public sector borrowing requirement next year within the £12,000m "outside figure" which has been given to the International Monetary Fund and that the prospects for a gradual reduction in the deficit in money terms thereafter are slim.

Again, in theory, the stimulative effects of such a high deficit could be offset by strict control of the money supply. But to keep control, even to the extent of the fairly liberal 15 per cent rate of expansion currently envisaged by the Treasury, in conditions of incipient economic recovery and evolving credit demand, would require aggressive sales of gilts and securities on a falling market and therefore a really big step up in real interest rates.

This increase would in the short-term be cushioned by the current fall in inflationary expectations, which work in the opposite direction on nominal (that is actual) interest rates. Even so, the high real interest rates would still be diverting spending away from interest-sensitive expenditure such as investment, while the budget deficit would be attracting spending towards fiscally sensitive areas like personal consumption and, of course, government spending itself.

Such a switch is hardly likely to be cutting labour costs in the medium-term. Fourthly, the Ball-Burns assumption about pay restraint seems too permissive. The Chancellor has recently twice publicly stated that the next norm must be significantly below the present one (and progressively more so for some years to come). To the extent that a tighter norm—perhaps about 7½ per cent—is successfully applied a given flow of money spending will buy more goods and employ more people.

By contrast, a strategy for prosperity in the 1980s would apply the concepts of the Chancellor's present policy, but much more vigorously than the Ball-Burns predictions imply. The public sector borrowing requirement should be halved in 1976-77 and eliminated in 1977. Money supply growth should be held to 10 per cent in 1976 and 5 per cent thereafter.

In these circumstances the exchange rate could and should be allowed to find its own level, without any intervention by the Bank of England. The price round of pay restraint should aim at a 5 per cent average growth in money rewards. After making allowance for the adjustment of so-called anomalies (that is giving way to pressures), it probably implies a norm of 2½ per cent at most.

Under this policy unemployment becomes a residual. If pay restraint and the consequent cause pay restraint to fall but to increase, then unemployment will level out below 2 million and thereafter gradually fall through to the 1980s.

If pay is not so restrained, unemployment will go on rising until it reaches whatever level detours pay settlements from further rises in excess of productivity growth. Every possible step must be taken, as Ball and Burns say, to reduce the cost of labour (per unit of output). This is both a protection against unemployment in the medium term and a way of boosting the profitability of investment on which depends the prospect for any real growth in living standards in the medium term.

Corporate tax

In addition the Chancellor might take the logical step of formally abolishing the corporation tax which he has already dismembered by his stock market measures of November 1974.

Any residual costs of this to the Exchequer could be recovered by transferring them onto the value added tax on reasonable grounds, the corporation tax always finds a way into prices in the end and it is therefore no point in suffering the deterrent profits which the illusion of high marginal taxes on profits creates.

Such a policy would achieve, as much prosperity in the 1980s as world conditions permit. But the time-scale is quite different; an end to the current policy of such policies surviving the 1970s, not at least until the probable 1977-78 disaster has persuaded us all to greater wisdom.

Cut-price petrol could prove too dear for filling station fraternity

Esso's decision to renege on cut-price petrol war with a massive reduction of 7p a gallon has sent the rest of the petrol marketing trade into a minor panic. All Esso's rivals, however, the big oil trading groups have hurriedly convened emergency meetings to decide whether they should reluctantly follow its example and slash prices.

Esso, which with all the other major oil companies gave an undertaking to the Motor Aggregates Association, representing many of the smaller petrol businesses, have called for a minimum price for petrol.

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ASDA outlets have some of the highest turnovers in the country, their share of the total retail sales of petrol being the largest. The real reason for the price war is the slump in demand for all oil products, including petrol, and the realization by the big oil companies that they cannot diminish any further.

In previous years petrol consumption remained fairly buoyant even when demand for other oil products fell. But all the large companies, with the exception of Conoco, are now embarrassed by the falls of up to 30 per cent in consumption of heavy fuel oil, mainly at the power stations.

To compensate, less oil is being processed and the way has been changed so that more petrol and less fuel oil is produced from each gallon of crude oil passing through. The result is a European-wide surplus of petrol.

In fact, Mobil has solved its petrol surplus problems by selling large quantities, thought to be around 30 million gallons a year, to the ASDA chain at discounts far above the 2.5 per cent now being offered by Esso and BP to their dealers.

The same thing is happening in Europe and some businessmen are buying up spot cargoes in the Rotterdam market and under-cutting the big oil companies through other small retail networks.

The effect of price-cutting on the market is difficult to forecast. Mr. Geoffrey Atkinson, of the Petroleum Retailers Association, claims that an all-out price war could force the market to contract in a single year to the degree it might have done over the next 10 years, given normal market conditions.

Despite the increasing number of filling stations closing down few people in the trade would disagree that there are still far too many

for the rest of the decade is for a sharp acceleration from 1977 or 1978 well beyond the figures of about 10 and 12 per cent which they expect for 1978 and 1979, though the scale of acceleration depends in part on how strongly world prices respond to the 1977 world trade boom. By 1978 prices in Britain are as likely to be rising faster than at the peak of the 1973-75 inflation (about 30 per cent) as less fast.

By contrast, a strategy for prosperity in the 1980s would apply the concepts of the Chancellor's present policy, but much more vigorously than the Ball-Burns predictions imply. The public sector borrowing requirement should be halved in 1976-77 and eliminated in 1977. Money supply growth should be held to 10 per cent in 1976 and 5 per cent thereafter.

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Business Diary: Shanks is back • Ash traits

Michael Shanks is leaving himself in on this side of the channel after three years amid the alien corn of Brussels.

He leaves his EEC post as director-general of social policy at the end of this month, when he will rejoin his old firm, BOC International as non-executive director. He is also thought to be negotiating a new private sector employer.

With Shanks gone, it is the Belgians' turn to nominate the social policy DG, and more choice is Jean Delebe, British acquaintance here helped smooth the way for Len Williams to move into the equivalent energy policy post, one that Britain coveted.

Shanks says that he'd always made it clear to HMG that he didn't want to stay in Brussels, and would have probably returned to Britain this year anyway.

As it was, his social policy post became a useful counter at the same time that he was receiving approaches from the likes of BOC.

Shanks became known as a man impatient to speed up EEC social policy, particularly in employment, with continuing problems such as unemployment among young people and uncoordinated immigration policies concerning emigrants from the non-EEC countries.



Pritchard, Garrett and Owen: the cigarette wealth hazard.

anti-smoking Minister of State, David Owen?

An unusual division between the tobacco companies became apparent over Dr Owen's proposals to bring cigarettes and cigars, including substitute tobaccos under the Medicines Act, thereby opening the way for further government controls.

Imperial Tobacco and Carver Rothmans, the two companies most involved in testing the new safer cigarettes in mounted Britain (and who also happen to account together for more than 70 per cent of "traditional" sales) welcome the move. Others disagree, including Gallaher, British American Tobacco and Philip Morris, all of whom are promoting new or fast-growing traditional brands.

The talks will be over "voluntary" curbs on pack-

prepared to talk about advertising which helps people to smoke more safely.

According to Bordenberg, British Petroleum's loss of no less than 277m Deutsche marks (about £52.26m) last year, to produce the worst annual result in the firm's 71-year-old history.

It could have been even grimmer. Before counting profits from subsidiaries and extraordinary gains, Deutsche BP's loss on traditional oil business was 351m marks, or nearly one million marks a day.

Although Bordenberg sees the reasons for the losses in external factors, such as higher crude costs and depressed demand, he nevertheless plans to put through a new company policy to help pull the company back into the black. He intends to recover lost market shares; cut back the filling station net, concentrating on larger units; adapt the company's West pet the trading division and create new independent "profit centres" in the filling station, oil storage, trading and transport divisions. These will operate under the strictest of economic controls and be responsible for their own affairs.

Bordenberg intends also to bring his refinery capacity into line with reduced demand, adopt a more flexible crude and finished products purchasing policy to take advantage of price fluctuations on the world market and be well positioned closely at how Deutsche BP can spread its interests in petrochemicals, plastics and animal feedstuffs.

Oiling the works

Dr Hellmuth Bordenberg, who

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Xerox Corp down but it could have been worse

By Terry Byland

Profit figures issued by Xerox Corporation, the United States office copying machine giant, were eagerly scanned in London for signs of the trend at Rank Organisation. Its own profits for 1975 are expected tomorrow, and its fortunes are dominated by the contribution from Rank Xerox, jointly owned with Xerox.

Xerox reported that net income fell in 1975 by 26 per cent to \$102,443,000, and the board predicted that the lower trend will continue in the early part of 1976 with comparisons becoming more favourable later in the year.

Revenue at Rank Xerox rose by 24 per cent, although no figures were released. It is considerably better than predicted in London, where analysts expected only a small increase in the Rank Xerox contribution. In 1974 this was £55m out of Rank Organisation's total of £62m profit.

But the statement added that Xerox expects that costs involved in two new business machine products, the Xerox 9200 duplicating system and the 800 electronic typing system will "continue to be a severe drag on earnings in 1976".

Xerox reported that last year's income was badly hit by losses at the mainframe computer operations. The group announced in July its withdrawal from this sector which took an \$84m write off in the second quarter of the year.

Zapata sees 60 pc first quarter decline

Zapata Corporation estimates that net income for the first quarter to December 31, 1975, will be 60 per cent below the previous year's \$9.25m (\$4.5m). It said that last year's first quarter included about \$1.4m in pre-tax income from the sale of assets and the purchase of a subsidiary debt at a discount. The Houston-based company, in oil, marine services, copper, fishing and property, blames the downturn on fishing and copper operations.

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
Barclays Bank	10 1/2
First London Secs	10 1/2
C. Hoare & Co.	10 1/2
Lloyds Bank	10 1/2
Midland Bank	10 1/2
Nat Westminster	10 1/2
Rossminster Acc's	10 1/2
Shenley Trust	12 1/2
Williams & Glyn's	10 1/2

A BENEFICIAL INVESTMENT!

How many times in an one year has your money been invested in a company which has a record of growth and expansion? The answer is probably not often. This is why The Trust has planned a special offer of 10% to its members. The Trust has planned a special offer of 10% to its members. The Trust has planned a special offer of 10% to its members.

Focus on opportunities in 1976

The year 1976 is planned to be a year of growth and expansion for the Trust. The Trust has planned a special offer of 10% to its members. The Trust has planned a special offer of 10% to its members. The Trust has planned a special offer of 10% to its members.

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

London Office: 100 Old Broad Street, EC2M 1JH. Office of the United Kingdom transfer secretaries: 100 Old Broad Street, EC2M 1JH.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01-638 9631.

Commodities

COPPER: Cash price fell to \$1.50 and the three month position was lower. The market was followed by the London metal exchange. The United States trade reports that Chile's copper output will be 2.2 million tons in 1976, down from 2.3 million in 1975. The London metal exchange is expected to be 2.2 million tons in 1976, down from 2.3 million in 1975.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Country	Rate
France	102 1/2
Germany	102 1/2
Italy	102 1/2
Netherlands	102 1/2
Spain	102 1/2
Sweden	102 1/2
Switzerland	102 1/2
UK	102 1/2

Forward Levels

Month	Rate
1 month	102 1/2
3 months	102 1/2
6 months	102 1/2
9 months	102 1/2
12 months	102 1/2

Gold

Gold price rose to \$1,100 per ounce. The market was followed by the London metal exchange. The United States trade reports that Chile's copper output will be 2.2 million tons in 1976, down from 2.3 million in 1975.

Foreign Exchange

The lira weakened rapidly in the spot and forward currency trading yesterday despite apparent Bank of Italy support for its currency. The lira fell to 685.50/68.00 against the dollar in London.

Discount market

Yesterday the discount market found no difficulty in balancing their books in what is otherwise expected to be a tough week. The market was followed by the London metal exchange.

Money Market

Rates of interest in the money market were steady. The market was followed by the London metal exchange. The United States trade reports that Chile's copper output will be 2.2 million tons in 1976, down from 2.3 million in 1975.

Spot Position of Sterling

Month	Rate
1 month	102 1/2
3 months	102 1/2
6 months	102 1/2
9 months	102 1/2
12 months	102 1/2

Recent Issues

Recent issues of government securities were well received. The market was followed by the London metal exchange. The United States trade reports that Chile's copper output will be 2.2 million tons in 1976, down from 2.3 million in 1975.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit	Rate
Unit 1	102 1/2
Unit 2	102 1/2
Unit 3	102 1/2
Unit 4	102 1/2
Unit 5	102 1/2

Wall Street

New York, Jan 20—Trading on the New York stock exchange this morning was running at a near record pace, with prices showing moderate gains. Volume exceeded 11 million shares.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 1,170 to about 385. Volume totalled 29,450,000 shares.

Among NYSE listed companies, Marion Labs was quoted at 114.00.

Gold plunges \$4.90

New York, Jan 20—Gold futures closed sharply lower in moderate trading today as the market was followed by the London metal exchange. The United States trade reports that Chile's copper output will be 2.2 million tons in 1976, down from 2.3 million in 1975.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Good opening half seen for Bess Charrington

Profits of Bess Charrington are up again in the first half to next March, says a Walker, in his latest statement as chairman, adds that to forecast ahead would simply be to say the good business continued into the new year and beer sales are very good and well above 1975.

Mr. Charrington, who took over the company in 1974, says that the company's performance in the first half of 1976 is very good and well above 1975. He adds that to forecast ahead would simply be to say the good business continued into the new year and beer sales are very good and well above 1975.

takes 25 pc diamond Selection

Mr. Charrington, who took over the company in 1974, says that the company's performance in the first half of 1976 is very good and well above 1975. He adds that to forecast ahead would simply be to say the good business continued into the new year and beer sales are very good and well above 1975.

demand aids Lloyds Bank

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corp \$229m loan loss

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an dives into £6m loss

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F & C EUROTRUST

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appointments

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Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

MARKETING

MARKETING INTELLIGENCE
Industrial and International Studies—Consumer and Industrial.

EXPERIENCE
At least 2-3 years similar work in marketing department of a company or advertising agency, or in a financial company.

QUALITIES REQUIRED
In addition to relevant experience, intelligence, scepticism, determination, organizational supervisory skills.

SALARY
£3,000-£3,500.

Write to Frances Benfield, Acumen Information Service, 217-218 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9AF.

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

Retained by the Film and Television Division of the Central Office of Information.

In London for a regular film production assistant, with experience as a production assistant on television and film, and a good knowledge of the film industry. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

THE CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Needs an Appeals Secretary, a person with a good knowledge of the campaign, and a good knowledge of the media. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

ANTIQUE DEALERS

Old-established West End firm, currently recruiting experienced antique dealers, with a good knowledge of the market. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

LONDON LEGAL BUREAU, Specialists in the legal profession, Central London and rural areas. No fees to applicants. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Guy's Hospital Medical School (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
JUNIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER IN BIOCHEMISTRY

Required from 1976/77. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of biochemistry to medical students. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

The Manchester Grammar School

Post of Head of the Biology Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of biology to students. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCOUNTANT
Part-qualified (A.C.C.A.)
In the City of London. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of the West Indies—Jamaica
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts: (1) **Professor/Senior Lecturer in Applied Mathematics**. The appointee will be a person with a degree in Mathematics, and a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Queensland

LECTURER IN SCIENCE
In the Department of Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of science to students. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University College Cardiff

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATE
In the Department of Biochemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in biochemistry. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Durham

LECTURERSHIP IN QUANTITATIVE METHODS
In the Department of Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of quantitative methods to students. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Leicester

ASSISTANT BURSAR
In the Department of Finance. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the department's finances. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Southampton

PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY
In the Department of Geography. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of geography to students. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Aberdeen

LECTURERSHIP IN GEOLOGY
In the Department of Geology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of geology to students. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Australian Graduate School of Management
UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES
APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
(Ref. 52)

The Australian Graduate School of Management is a new, specially funded, national postgraduate management school, established in the University of New South Wales. The school will offer two-year courses leading to the award of a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or a Master of Business Administration (MBA). The successful applicant will be responsible for the management of the school, and will be expected to develop and expand the school's activities. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Newcastle

TEMPORARY LECTURER
In French for one year from 1976/77. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of French to students. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Bristol

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
In the Department of Biology. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in biology. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Manchester

ADMINISTRATIVE/GRADUATE ASSISTANT
In the Department of Chemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the department's administrative and graduate affairs. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of London

LECTURERSHIP
In the Department of Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of mathematics to students. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Keele

DIRECTOR OF ADULT EDUCATION
In the Department of Adult Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the department's adult education activities. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Durham

LECTURERSHIP IN ANTHROPOLOGY
In the Department of Anthropology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of anthropology to students. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY

Required for September 1976. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the academy's activities. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

Chair of Education

Applications are invited for an additional Chair in Education to which an appointment will be made with effect from 1 October, 1976, or as soon as possible thereafter.

The University has approved in principle the incorporation of St. Luke's College within the University from October, 1978, and the new Professor will be expected to participate fully in the future planning and formulation of policy for the enlarged School of Education which will result. The salary will be on the agreed professional range: minimum £7,897; average £9,280.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar and Secretary, University of Exeter, Northcote House, The Gardens Drive, Exeter EX4 4J, to whom applications (11 copies, overseas candidates 1 copy) should be forwarded as to arrive by 21 February, 1976. Please quote ref: 115/3120.

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

County Record Office

Senior Assistant Archivist

Applications are invited from graduates who hold a diploma in archive administration or equivalent qualification and who are experienced in record office work for the post of Senior Assistant Archivist. The salary will be on the scale £3,011 (£4,288-£4,545). Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned. The closing date for the receipt of applications will be Monday, 9th February, 1976.

County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AD. H. J. Evans, Chief Executive and Clerk to the County Council.

LITIGATION SOLICITOR

Solicitor with at least one year's experience since admission required by Lincoln's Inn firm with extensive and varied litigation practice including personal injury claims for defendants.

Salary commensurate with age and experience.

Please reply with full personal and career details to Box 2223 S, The Times, marking envelope "Reference M".

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Flinders University of South Australia

LECTURER IN ENGLISH

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Lecturer in English. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English to students. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

University of Sierra Leone

FOUR LECTURERSHIP IN ZOOLOGY

Preference will be given to candidates who have specialised in Zoology and who have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

EDUCATIONAL

FREE INDIVIDUAL ADVICE

On schools and tutors including: English, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Science, Languages, etc. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENTS

Consult the leading professional guidance organization for all educational and career planning. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

OXFORD AND COUNTY

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

Residential rate for Students. Courses 10 weeks, Prospects. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

University of Cambridge

BROADBANK FELLOWSHIPS

Election in April, 1976, to three Broadbank Fellowships in the Department of Zoology. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in zoology. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

BEDFORD SCHOOL

ENTRANCE AWARDS 1976

There will be offered for competition three major scholarships, six minor scholarships, and two bursaries. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in zoology. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

SCHOLARSHIPS

DURSTON COURT SCHOOL

BARTON-ON-SEA, HANTS.

A charitable Trust Boarding School for boys and girls. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in zoology. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

Uppingham School

SIXTH-FORM SCHOLARSHIP

A competitive Examination for a scholarship worth up to two-thirds of the school fees. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in zoology. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE

FELLOWSHIP

A competitive Examination for a fellowship worth up to two-thirds of the school fees. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in zoology. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

CLARENDON SCHOOL

FELLOWSHIP

A competitive Examination for a fellowship worth up to two-thirds of the school fees. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in zoology. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

ST. GODRIC'S

COLLEGE

Secretarial and Language College. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in zoology. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

ANNE GODDEN

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

One Year and Six Months Courses. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in zoology. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

GABBITAS-THIRING

EDUCATIONAL TRUST

6, 7 & 8 Savoy St., Piccadilly. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in zoology. Salary on scale which rises to £4,135 per annum. Please send CV to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 201, 100 Victoria Street, London EC6A 3DF. Closing date for completed forms 11 February 1976.

London College of Secretaries

Comprehensive secretarial training. Resident and day students. Courses commence 27th April, 7th and 14th September and 5th October.



La creme de la creme

£4,000 Executive Secretary

Languages/London

The Chairman of the London office of a medium-sized American investment group is seeking an individual, aged 28-45, with strong academic background and executive ability to work closely with him and the Managing Directors. Relevant investment experience not essential. However, the successful candidate would be well organized and detail oriented. Expert knowledge of either written French or Italian desirable. Secretarial skills needed, including proficiency in English shorthand, although extensive use not called for.

Basic starting salary is up to £4,000, depending upon experience and language fluency, with merit reviews periodically. Flexible hours, working in an attractive central London period house, with four weeks' paid holidays and attractive fringe benefits.

Qualified persons are invited to send in a brief but comprehensive C.V. to:

NORAM ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES LTD.,
Noram House,
22 John Street, London WC1,
attention of Richard Finchell, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD Wandsworth High Street

SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

(£2,421-£2,910)

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary/P.A. to one of the Board's Senior Officers. The work is varied and interesting. 24 days' holiday. Luncheon vouchers. 35-hour week. Salary point fixed in the light of experience.

Application forms and further details should be requested by post from the Board's Senior Officers.
D. H. BOARD, M.E.A., Secretary to the Board,
METROPOLITAN REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD,
Lyon House, 104 Wandsworth High Street, SW18 4LF
(or telephone 01-870 2144, Mrs. Loggrev).

Steiner require a SALON PROMOTIONS EXECUTIVE

This exciting position requires creative flair and promotional ability. The successful applicant will be 25 to 30 years with previous promotional experience in a retail or service organization and will have had contact with the Press. Although based in London, the position will necessitate travel to Steiner Salons throughout the United Kingdom. Generous salary, expenses and other fringe benefits for the right applicant.

Please apply giving full details of employment and current salary to:
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For Senior Executives in Civil Service Trade Union office near Charing Cross. Minimum salary £2,500, rising to £3,750 with allowances up to £84 per year for higher qualifications. 8.30-5.30 Monday-Friday. 4 weeks holiday, non-contributory pension.

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Institution of Professional Civil Servants,
3/7 Northumberland St., London WC2N 5SS.

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28 Years Plus
Salary £2,750 p.a.
Location is London.
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A PLEASANT JOB IDEALLY CENTRAL IN ST JAMES'S

£2,600

We are looking for a mature, experienced, professional Secretary/PA to a senior executive in a small, non-commercial organization. The position is ideal for someone with a high level of initiative and organization. Salary £2,600 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss Morris, 10 Duke St., St. James's, London SW1.

"RIGHT HAND"

Flexible P.A. Assistant with no commitment. Required by a busy executive. Must have excellent communication skills, be able to work independently, and be able to handle a high level of responsibility. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss Morris, 10 Duke St., St. James's, London SW1.

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Requires extremely competent experienced legal secretary for partner. Telephone Mrs. Maitland at 405 4764 for information.

SECRETARY

St. James's, S.W.1

American oil company with small London office requires Secretary for senior executive. Competent, mature, cheerful, and capable person required. Good salary, L.V.s, non-contributory pension scheme. Please telephone or write to: Mr. D. F. R. Hesse, JACOBSON AGENCY LTD., 2 King Street, London SW1 8EL. 01-330 8825.

TRI-LINGUAL?

Secretary required for busy executive office of large multi-national company. Must be fluent in English, French and Spanish. Excellent salary and benefits. Please apply to: Ring 021 7819 OR EVENINGS PHONE 440 8810

PA/SECRETARY

Required to assist Director of well-known company. Duties are varied, confidential and important. It is a rewarding opportunity for someone interested in the City and in its dealings with Latin America. Spanish will be used in its dealings with Latin America. Excellent salary and benefits. Please apply to: MULTILINGUAL SERVICES, 22 Charles Cross Rd., W.C.2 01-636 3784/5

c. £2,800

Oil Co. Director needs capable, mature, experienced, and efficient Secretary. Must have excellent communication skills, be able to work independently, and be able to handle a high level of responsibility. Salary c. £2,800 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss Morris, 10 Duke St., St. James's, London SW1.

TECHNICAL TYPING SPECIALIST

The person we need for this position must be a superb typist with an unerring eye for good layout. The work is primarily for our Submissions Unit and pleasing presentation is of paramount importance. We expect a high output of accurate work each day and are prepared to reward this with a high salary. This is not an easy job, but it will appeal to those who take a pride in their work and enjoy the satisfaction of seeing what they have accomplished at the end of the day.

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For further information please telephone Mrs. A. L. Whittle on 01-532 3060 extension 596, or write to the Personnel Manager, May & Baker Ltd., Dagenham, Essex RM10 7XS, quoting reference number 4/T/L.

A Leading Firm of Stockbrokers

has to replace a secretary who is leaving after many years' service and a very happy association.

THE JOB: Secretary to the Company Secretary whose responsibilities cover many areas including Company administration, staff, property and legal matters.

THE DUTIES: responsibility for a large volume of correspondence and paper-work involving a wide range of activities; servicing of committees and the Board; delegated administration and liaison between departments.

REQUIREMENTS: skilled shorthand and typing, fast and accurate (120/60); absolute discretion and confidentiality; the tact, diplomacy and equable temperament to facilitate good relations with a large number of people at all levels; a willingness to work with a team; a high level of initiative and organization; (there is no conflict of responsibilities but inevitably a certain limitation of scope).

THE ADVANTAGES: the interest of being involved at the hub of a large forward-looking company of notable prestige; the philosophy and character of the Company; a warmly recommended job; good rewards and prospects.

REMUNERATION: about £3,600 in total plus L.V.s and BUPA contribution. Excellent pension scheme and good holiday entitlement. AGE: almost any if qualifications are right.

For initial discussions and appointments for interviews please telephone Miss Collett 01-573 8828, 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Thursday. Office hours thereafter.



COLLABORATRICE DU DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

APPROPRIATION MAXIMUM A PERSONNEL HAUTEMENT QUALIFIÉ. Vous êtes une personne intéressée par la France, l'Europe, le monde. Vous avez une expérience professionnelle de plusieurs années. Vous êtes capable de travailler sous pression, de gérer des équipes, de prendre des décisions. Vous êtes une personne dynamique, organisée, et capable de travailler dans un environnement international. Nous sommes une entreprise internationale qui cherche une collaboratrice du directeur général. Si vous êtes intéressée, veuillez nous envoyer votre curriculum vitae et une lettre de motivation à: C&L, 11, rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris.

Coopers & Lybrand Associates Ltd., Management Consultants,
Shall House, Noble Street, London, EC2N 4DD.

Partner's Secretary

(£2,750 +)

Personable, efficient, career-minded Secretary shorthand typist (24-28), with common sense and initiative, required to assist busy young Partner in attractive new offices of leading professional firm at London Bridge.

Good educational background, ability to type figures if required and willingness to use audio equipment essential. Excellent conditions of service, including L.V.s and a staff restaurant, recreational facilities, yearly bonus, contributory pension scheme.

For further details and to arrange an appointment please telephone 01-407 8989 (ext 3294)

36% MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE 26% (SHORTHAND) / TYPING 38% TELEPHONE AND INITIATIVE

We are an expanding Medical Agency, near the West End, specialising in providing medical staff for hospitals, private practices, etc., both in the UK and abroad. The work is hectic but rewarding both in job satisfaction and remuneration.

Salary £3,000 plus bonus.
It's an interesting, lively and responsible job, so if you're over 25 phone now for further details and interview. 01-486 7318

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Our international company will train a career orientated young lady to become a Client Representative. You will be responsible for liaising with our clients, discussing their requirements and helping them to find the right solution. You will be working in a fast-paced, dynamic environment. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: 724-8111, 22, Regent St., W.1.

NORTH SEA OIL

Petroleum service company require Secretary/PA for Managing Director. In addition to top secretarial skills and administrative skills, enthusiasm and common sense are the key ingredients for this position. Location: West End. Age: 23-35. Salary: £3,000 neg. 01-935 2479

ADMINISTRATOR

Interesting, well-paid position for business oriented lady in Bromley, Kent. Required qualities are ability to work without supervision, good telephone manner, computerisation and versatility, fast typing and languages an asset. Telephone 01-460 4570

£3,000+

LIVERPOOL STREET Senior Partner of medium size Co. needs experienced and efficient Secretary. Must have excellent communication skills, be able to work independently, and be able to handle a high level of responsibility. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss Morris, 10 Duke St., St. James's, London SW1.

ENJOY MEETING PEOPLE?

C. £2,750

A small but friendly office in E.C.2 are seeking an efficient Secretary who enjoys being busy and taking care of a lot of responsible work. You will be working in a fast-paced, dynamic environment. Salary £2,750 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: 01-638 4384

CONFIDENTIAL ASSISTANT TO COMPANY SECRETARY

Our clients are looking for someone with basic book-keeping and P.V.E. experience. You will be responsible for liaising with our clients, discussing their requirements and helping them to find the right solution. You will be working in a fast-paced, dynamic environment. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: 724-8111, 22, Regent St., W.1.

Moroccan Tourist Office

has a vacancy for an experienced fully bilingual FRENCH AND ENGLISH Secretary. Attractive commensal salary. Please phone Mr. Fazi 01-734 6509

£3,000 per annum

Secretary (age 25-35) to work in busy, friendly office in Kensington for group of companies. Must have excellent communication skills, be able to work independently, and be able to handle a high level of responsibility. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Miss Morris, 10 Duke St., St. James's, London SW1.

SECRETARY TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (Research)

£2,842-£3,145

In the National Water Council's Manpower Services Division, the Assistant Director for research is responsible for investigating and recommending payment systems, wages negotiation and conditions of employment for the staff of the UK's Water Industry.

You will be assisting him in this, and in the compilation of statistical and research data which relates to water supply, sewerage, sewage disposal and river management.

You should have 'O' levels/CECs in several subjects, and be able to match these with first rate shorthand and typing, initiative and the ability to communicate effectively with personnel at all levels.

Benefits include generous holidays, pension schemes, L.V.s and personal accident insurance.

Write or phone for an application form, which should be returned by 2nd February, to Mr. R. H. Farnham, Assistant Secretary (Establishments), National Water Council, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BT. 01-330 3100.

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EARN AROUND £3,000 AS A BERKSHIRE BASED P.A.

Key executives at the Berkshire-based office of an international insurance company are seeking a highly motivated, energetic, and capable P.A. to assist them in their work. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, including correspondence, travel arrangements, and general office management. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

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Large international firm requires a highly motivated, energetic, and capable Pay Roll Accountant to assist them in their work. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, including correspondence, travel arrangements, and general office management. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

M.D.'s AIDE WITH FRENCH OR GERMAN UP TO £3,000

Top post in fast-growing international firm. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, including correspondence, travel arrangements, and general office management. Salary up to £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

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ADMINISTRATIVE

To £3,500, superb office, 500 sq. ft. modern restaurant. Excellent conditions of service. Career-minded person: 28-35. Mature to £3,000; for P.A. export £3,500.

PERSONNEL

This post does offer a number of advantages. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, including correspondence, travel arrangements, and general office management. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

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242 5055/4211

THE MARGERY HURST CENTRE

£3,000. Sec./P.A./Office Manager. Arabic. English shorthand only (English mother tongue) for Saudi Arabia. £2,500.

SECRETARY/PA

to Chairman. Fluent Arabic. English shorthand only (English mother tongue) for Saudi Arabia. £2,500.

RECEPTIONIST/ SECRETARY

English shorthand only. (English mother tongue) for Saudi Arabia. £2,500.

SECRETARY

English shorthand, English mother tongue. Arabic. £2,500 plus.

RAND SERVICES

589 4545

PA/SECRETARY

£3,000-£3,500
Shorthand not necessary
For M.D. of International Marketing Consultants near Green Park. Extremely efficient girl for mainly admin. work. 20-25. Excellent salary and benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

TOP SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENT WITH TOP PUBLISHING HOUSE

A well-educated and highly personable Secretary, aged 25 plus, is required for the interesting and challenging position of Personal Secretary to the Advertisement Director of the L.P.C. Women's Magazines Group. Top secretarial qualifications/high shorthand and typing speeds/must be matched by equally quick thinking, initiative and intelligence must be allied with tact and a sense of humour.

The salary offered is around £3,000 p.a. If the challenge appeals to you, please apply in writing with the fullest details to:

Patrick Barnes,
Advertisement Director,
L.P.C. WOMEN'S MAGAZINES,
15/17 Long Acre,
London WC2E 9QU.

Secretary/ Personal Assistant to Managing Director

Mature person, mid 20's with excellent secretarial skills and a lively personality required to run M.D.'s office with smooth efficiency. Position involves the normal duties associated with P.A. work as well as the supervision of boardroom lunches. An active interest in the work and personal involvement with this fast expanding international credit card Co., based at Oxford Circus, is also essential.

Attractive, modern open plan office. Electric IBM Glottol type writer, L.V.s and other fringe benefits. For full details please telephone Betty Rappaport on 01-580 2040

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LTD.

Chairman's Secretary W.I. (incl. trading). Age: 25+, to £3,000. Ref. 7.
Secretary/P.A. to General Manager, E.C.2. (incl. Shipping Co.). Age: 23-35. Ref. 8.
Secretary to Board, W.I. (Food and beverages). Age: mid 30's to £3,500. Ref. 9.
Vice-President's Secretary, W.I. (Investment Brokers). Age: 25-35. Ref. 10.
Secretary to General Manager, W.I. (Beany products). Age: 25-35. Ref. 11.
Secretary to Chief Executive, S.W.I. (Engineering). Age: 30+ to £3,000. Ref. 12.
Temporary secretaries are also available for secretaries waiting for the 'right' job.
Further information:
Tel: 01-629 7388

Secretary £3,000-£3,500

The Inflation Accounting Steering Group, which has recently been established is looking for a secretary for its Secretary.

The right applicant will have experience at a senior level, have fast and accurate shorthand, be a good typist, have a keen attention to detail and have the flexible approach needed for a sensitive and demanding role. A non-resident is preferred.

The group offers a chance to join a highly topical venture at the beginning, Location E.C.2.

JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD.,
24 Beauchamp Place, S.W.2.
Tel: 581 2577.

Secretary/PA for M.D.

of International Engineering Company
An interesting post needing good secretarial skills, initiative and command of French or German. Must be interested in English and French able to do shorthand/typing or German. Main duties involve overseas offices, arrange travel, meetings, act as P.A. for busy M.D. Please send resume to small, air-conditioned office near Hammersmith.

Salary £2,500-£3,000 p.a. negotiable.
L.V.s, plenty of scope for increasing responsibility in this go-ahead international concern.
Please ring Mr. Fraser, A.R.O. MACHINERY CO. LTD. 01-748 5434

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£2,800-£3,000
Hotel needs a Personal Assistant, aged 24+, to the Accountant and Managing Director. The applicant will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, including correspondence, travel arrangements, and general office management. Salary £2,800-£3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

RECORD COMPANY

Director of Mayfair Record Company requires SECRETARY/PA aged 25 plus with experience in publicity/marketing. High standard of skills essential for this demanding job. Excellent salary and benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

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For specialist Solicitor in Piccadilly. First-class audio typing (electric typewriter) and pleasant personality essential. Age 25-35. Excellent salary and benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

COULD YOU COPE?

with being PA/Sec to a very busy, high powered boss in W.I. He needs someone who is efficient at organising conferences, etc., and a capable, own office. Age 20-30. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

PERSONAL SECRETARY to Partner

concerned with European affairs in firm of international quality. Applicant should be typing specialist. Languages in addition not essential. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 29

SECRETARIAL

Busy Shipping Office W.11

requires experienced, efficient Secretary able to work independently. Shorthand and audio typing essential. Languages a plus but not essential. Permanent, well-paid position. For the right applicant. Please ring 01-229 9983

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World-wide Passenger Line Travel Group have a great opportunity for a top-notch Secretary. Working for one of the world's leading travel agencies you will have lots of responsibility and involvement in a very interesting field. Lots of client contact and excitement. A nice scene here, with regular rises and travel perks. Age 21+. Call Brian Terry, 637 3787

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PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY

Vice-President of international airline requires a highly motivated, energetic, and capable P.A. to assist them in their work. The successful candidate will be responsible for a wide range of administrative tasks, including correspondence, travel arrangements, and general office management. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

PHILIPPINE AIRLINES

10 Colindale Ave., London, N.W.9.

SECRETARY

aged 25 plus, with audio shorthand, excellent typing skills, and a lively personality. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

SECRETARY/PA

to work for a senior executive in a small, non-commercial organization. The position is ideal for someone with a high level of initiative and organization. Salary £3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

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For all your women's pons needs, please contact: Challengers, 19, 20 Oxford Street, London W.1. 01-437 9030

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